PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,049.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
16th Mar.	PERSIA	7951		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512		
13th „	CHINA	7912		
20th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th „	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th „	ARABIA	7903		
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th „	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st December*, 1906.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May „
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June „
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug „
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	30th Mar. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May „

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3062	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
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Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
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Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 18th Mar.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 14th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 15th Mar.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Mar., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th March.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, sailing on or about 25th March calling at Porebunder, Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th *March*, 1907.

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BOMBAY.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	16th Mar	26th Mar.
TIENTSIN MARU	...	T. Tibbols	30th Mar	10th April
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	2nd Apr	13th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SEMIRAMIS	3981	A. Martinolich	22nd March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
• † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
• † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
• PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliettto	26th May.
• TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
• F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

• Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN-TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

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ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
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GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

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MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
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BINNY & Co.,
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

FUNDS OVER ....£13,000,000.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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AGENTS:
T. H. MOORE & Co
HUMMUM STREET.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years,	25 years,	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	58 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

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EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

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The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement	15	0
Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.		
The "Hercules," a good hard and strong Watch, specially made for servants, syces, coachmen, &c.	15	0
The Anti-Magnetic Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	15	0
The Calendar Watch, indicating date of month, crystal face, keyless action	20	0
The "Service" Wrist Watch and Strap	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II., crystal face, keyless lever...	25	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	32	0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case	35	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
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TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BE it known that the word PHENYLE as applied to Disinfectants, is our exclusive property, our world-wide trade in Disinfectants having been built up by the use of that word to designate the compound disinfectant which we manufacture and sell and have manufactured and sold as PHENYLE in India for twenty-five years, and further, that in the event of any party infringing our right in this matter by selling or offering for sale any Disinfectant as PHENYLE, which is not of our manufacture, we shall take such proceedings as we may be advised by our legal advisers.

MORRIS, LITTLE & SON, LTD.
DONCASTER, England.

SOLE AGENTS, } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY. & POONA,

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR MARCH, 1907.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
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A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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to
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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

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ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees,
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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London
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu (Hawaii)
Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
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Chefoo
Tiehling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny)
Kobe
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

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Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombasa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
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Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, Kimberley.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

REVD. F. X. HANN, S. J., Professor, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, will DELIVER a LECTURE at the Institute, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1907, at 6-30 P.M.

SUBJECT:—"The Electric Spark in the Vacuum."

The Lecture is open to the Public.

R. H. FROST,
Honorary Secretary.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE FIRST TOURNAMENT for EUROPEAN AMATEURS only will commence on SATURDAY, March 16th, at 9 P.M., and will continue every night (except Sundays) until the Tournament is completed. Full particulars of the starts, etc., can be seen at the Billiard Room.

FREDERICK BRIDGER,
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NOTICE.

I THE UNDERSIGNED, BAI JEKORE, daughter of DOLATRAM BAPUJI, do hereby give notice to all persons, that one share certificate No. 764, standing in my name in the records of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., has been LOST or STOLEN while I was on pilgrimage. Who ever will give a clue or produce the said certificate will be rewarded with the sum of Rs. 10 by me.

BAI JEKORE, daughter of
DOLATRAM BAPUJI

BOMBAY CONSOLATION MEETING.

THURSDAY, 21st MARCH, 1907. (HOLIDAY.)

OWNERS are REMINDED that entry CLOSES at 6 p.m. on FRIDAY, 15th instant.

CECIL GRAY,
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BOMBAY, 13TH MARCH, 1907.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER CONTRACTORS.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 551 OF 1906.

GANPATRAO MOROJI ZAOBA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Fallow Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... ... Plaintiff.

vs.

BAPUJI PUTOBA KIRTIKAR and MORESHWAR PUTOBA KIRTIKAR, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Sadashiv Street, Kandewady Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ... ... Defendants.

and

Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA ... Applicants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 23rd day of February 1907 the Sheriff has been directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the instance of the said Messrs. Captain and Vaidya all the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff Ganpatrao Moroji Zaoba in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuages and tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being on the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road facing the West thereof in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 802 Square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 53, New Number 497, Old Survey No. 405, and New Survey No. 262, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 4245-46 and Street Nos. 435-437 and which premises are bounded on the East by an Oart called Ranbill or Zaoba's Oart, on the West by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the North by the property of Sandanand Poonandand and on the South by the property of Mahadeorao Narayen and others and which premises are in the occupation of the Plaintiff and his sons and his brothers and his sons.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having right in or charges of claims on the above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the name) that they should, on or before the 15th day of April, 1907, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 7th day of March, 1907.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER'S

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The Crackling of the Thorns. By Dum Dum. Author of "In the Hills," etc.	3	1
"The work of "Dum-Dum" is well known, and we need say no more here than that 'The Crackling of Thorns' contains all the neat wit, the unobtrusive scholarship, the geniality and the charm of the best of Mr. Kendall's work. No anthology of humorous verse will be complete in future without 'Love's Colours.'"—"ACADEMY."		
Dacca: The Romance of an Eastern Capital. By F. B. Bradley-Birt, B. A., Oxon, F. R. G. S., I. C. S., Author of "Chota Nagpore; A little known Province of the Empire," "The Story of an Indian Upland," etc. With 24 Full-Page Illustrations	10	15
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This book presents a full scholarly, and popular account both of the life and work of David Garrick and of the brilliant circle gathered round him.		
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This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

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Snatching its prey from a crocodile—Horrors of Zululand after native warfare—Twelve miles of decomposing bodies by the Tugela—Cetewayo as king—Hunted by a buffalo—Knocked down by a lion—After misadventure, shoots a giraffe—"Offered half a farm, 3,000 acres, for a plough"—Boer shooting matches—Elephant tracking in dense bush—Eight elephants in half an hour—Chased by a lion.

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The last of the African big game hunters—Lobengula—A double-loaded gun explodes—Lions at bay—Twenty-two elephants in a day—Horse and rider thrown by a buffalo—A lion fought single handed—The peril of hunting lions with a damaged rifle.

4. WILLIAM COTTON OSWELL.

A powerful personality, and friend and companion of Dr. Livingstone—Horse and man thrown by a white rhinoceros—Again thrown and almost killed by a black rhinoceros—Lions attack a wounded buffalo—Run over by an elephant: "I saw the burly brute from chest to tail as he passed directly over me lengthways, one foot between my knees, and one fourteen inches beyond my head, and not a graze."

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Avenging a camp tragedy—A night with a puff-adder—Surrounded by wild hunting-dogs, Cumming "expected no other fate than to be torn to pieces, but springing to his feet, he waved his blanket, addressing his savage assembly in the most solemn manner. The wild dogs retreated"—Adventures with giraffes and hippopotami—The perils of night shooting.

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Life on the Upper Nile—Arabs who slew big game with swords—A rifle firing half-pound shells—Charged by a herd of elephants—A wild chase after a rhinoceros—An Arab fight with hippopotami.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Taunton 2461 tons, Captain R W Moon sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast

THE N Y Kaisha steamer Riojun Maru, 2979 tons, Captain G S Lapraik, will sail to-day for kobe with a general cargo

THE steamer Kyleakin 1976 tons Captain J Lennox, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, with a cargo of rice

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3426 tons Captain C Hugill arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia 1969 tons Captain R J Garrick, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain H M Outbush, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr S Hirst, Mr E V salaman, Lt O Goldsmith, Mr S Anon, H H the Raja Saheb of Rutlam and 3 others 13 natives and 200 deck

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Lhasa 941 tons, Captain H Mc Diarmid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via coast ports with a general cargo, and the following passengers, Capt Bailes, Mr and Mrs J.N Price, Mr Esplin, Miss Hunter Mr C Knight, Mr Khaias, Sergt Appleby and 5 others and 739 deck

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin......Comdr Black ....R I Marine
H M S Hermes ....Capt Nicholson....................R Navy
Rewa ....Capt Mann ....Transport

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook ...Lt A E Harold....................R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone ...Lt G H Finnis....................R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ....Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx.........C'mdr Bowman ....R Navy
H M S Lapwing ......Comdr Barker ....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Mar. 13.

Africa	1307	McLean		M M & Co
Akbar	1440	Baldwin		H C Joosub
Bedouin	2343	Sandow		K N & Co
Hatumet	2584	Peters		G Cotton & Co
Imaum	270	Wigdahl	Antwerp	K Nixon & Co
Kirkfield	2289	Dermody		F Muir & Co
Kyleakin	1976	Lennox		....
Lhasa	941	McDearined		M V & Co
Mozaffari	2138	Molomy		B & P SN Co
Metis	2167	Brown	Avonmouth	K N & Co
Mohammadi	1251	Dexter		Bo & P S N Co
Newbridge	2397	Notman		G G Typar
Naseri	911	Primrose		B & P S N Co
Putiala	1929	Seddon		M M & Co
Peninsular	2919	Palmer	Aden 23-3	P & O Co
Shanjehan	2566	Davison		Shah S N Co
Shah Allum		Revill		Shah S N Co
Shirby	2198	Burns		W & A G Co
Scindia	2050	Reddock	Calcutta	M M & Co
Tientsin	2555	Grant		Shah S N Co
Tolv	741	Enger	Singapore	F F C & Co
Umta	8492	Lorne		M M & Co
Umballa	3474	Hugill		M M & Co
Unity	922	Targessen	R'goon	W & A G & Co
Xema	429	Lloyd		M Jewanjee

VESSELS IN DOCK—Mar, 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent.
A	Kt Templar	4601	Billett	Japan	26 3	K N & Co
C&R	Riojun Maru	2980	Lapra k	Japan	14 3	N Y Kaisha
D&E	City of B'bay	2941	McNeil	E'pool	21 3	K Nixon & Co
F	Manoton	6720	Edwards	A'werp	23-3	T M'son & Co
G	Coarland	760	Ebrahim	Gulf Ports	14-3	BoS N Co
H	Kaiser	2724	Hold	Durban	14 3	A Strandes
K	Mikado	2301	Sharp	Hull via K'chi	16-3	F M & Co
N	Crostafels	3105	Moller	Hamburg	2-3	Glade & Co
O	Clan Ogilvy	1683	Jones	L'pool	16-3	F Muir & Co
P	Metis	2167	Browne	Mostyn Deep	16-3	K Nixon & Co
Q	Froozi	2005	Watson	Jeddah	14-3	B & P S N Co
	Somali	1623	Birch	Z'bar	22-3	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Scindia	3253	Abrey	L'pool		W & A Graham & Co
2	Britannia		Garsick	L'pool	w13-3	W & A G & Co
3	D Baldunno	2684	Cos'a	Genoa	15-13	F R S N Co
4	Capri	4196	Boisito	Shanghai	17-3	F R S N &Co
6	Wellington	3626	Tait	Hull	15-3	W & A G & Co
8	King Arthur	2589	James	Dunkirk	16-3	T Morrison &Co
9	Reichinfels	2930	Potthart	K'chi	7-3	Glade & Co
10&11	Colaba	3893	Robertson	A'werp	23-3	M M & Co
12	Persia		Hangston	London	16 3	P & O Co
15	Aldershot	1354	Adam	Cochin	15-3	T Morrison & Co
16	Hindustan	2389	Haig	N F		P & O Co

M W DRY D

Arcadia	3514	Valentine	S'ghai	19-3	P & O Co
Devanha	4785	Hide	N F		P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Umballa s	Hugill	Calcutta, Feb 28
	Kyleakin s	Lennox	Akyab, March 1
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, March 11

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Britannia s	Garrick	Liverpool, &c
	Taunton s	Moon	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Riojun Maru, Laprack.
" Dumra, Cutbush for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Mozaffari for Jedah.
" Naseri, for Persian Gulf
" Crostafels, for Hamburg, &c.
" Nowshera, for Calcutta, &c.
" Umta, for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	From
4	Clan Mackay	Liverpool
6	Bombay	Calcutta
7	Tannenfels	Antwerp
10	Teesta	Straits
10	Jelunga	Calcutta
11	Taroba	Rangoon
11	Dunolly	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

10	Clan Urquhart	Coast
13	Maria Valerie	Calcutta
15	Vindobona	Trieste
20	Congella	Calcutta
24	Colombo Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Bombay s—15 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 9 bales wool, N Gocuddas, 49 bales wool, M Ramjeedas, 30 bales wool, N Mota.

Scindea s—100 bales wool, M Ratanse 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Ernst Lam and Co; 6,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co; 365 bales hemp, Tyabji and Co: 58 bales wool and goat hair, K M Kooka.

Clan Ogilvy s—1,000 cwt oil cakes, K B Sajan, 1,020 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—9 bales skins K B Sajan, 20 bales hemp, K Hurmukhroy and Co; 3 1/2 cwt ivory A Visram, 7 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy, and Co; 6 bales skins, H Hamed and Co; 184 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 5 bales hides, B Esmail.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Bombay s—208 cwt gum G Sojpal.

Scindia s—20,000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 1,980 linseed and 1,980 cwt groundnuts, J Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Manaton s—8,000 cwt cottonseed, Volkart Bros, 1,500 cwt castor seed, M Valahdas.

Mikado s—20 bales hemp P Bhimjee.

King Arthur s—6,000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros, 569 cwt cotton seed E Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crostafels s—2,506 cwt myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR BREMEN.

Costafels s—880 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP

Colaba s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Maganlal and Co; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 150 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 800 cwt myrabollams W Becher, 2,000 cwt castorseed, and 2,000 cwt gingellyseed Killeck Naxon and Co; 1,655 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 1,500 bales cotton The Bombay Company, 210 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hindustan s—835 cwt linseed, and 336 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

King Arthur s—220 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 30 bales wool, E Meiffre, 4,000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co; 2.001 cwt groundnuts A Blascheck and Co; 1,005 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 101 cwt gum J Nurbharam 110 bales cotton E Spinnner and Co; 165 bales, cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D Baldnino s—24 bales hemp, E Oomersey, 2,003 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros, 2 bales Yarn, E Meiffre

FOR LEITH

Hindustan s—3,000 cwt museoor, and 64,107 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—300 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 700 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist Tata and Co

Capri s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co

FOR KOBE.

Kt Templar s—150 bales cotton, The M B Karsha, 400 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curreneeand Co; 200 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 4000 cwt bone meal Croft Mody and Co: 400 bales cotton, Dhunjibhoy B Petit and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSKA.

Kt Templar s—1100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—8 cases opium P and O Co; 5¾ cwt ivory, A Visram

"MY LIFE HAS BEGUN AFRESH!"

TOO old at forty! It is sad indeed to think that so many capable men become enfeebled, mentally and physically at an early age. What is the reason? Simply this that the stress of modern life has increased enormously, is increasing daily. The desire to live the strenuous life, the necessity to do so, means that a greater strain is placed upon the brain while nothing is done to strengthen that delicate organism to enable it to bear increased pressure. Those who have learned the wisdom of this take

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

and find a fresh lease of life before them. It is not a remedy for one or two, but a remedy FOR ALL! You can benefit as well as anybody else. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy-minded, cheerful men and women. It plants hope where hopelessness existed before and its effects are pronounced and lasting. Get a bottle today Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. Of all chemists and Medicine Vendors

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *March* 12.] [BOMBAY, *March* 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	85 5/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	96	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101¼		⅛
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	65 1/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	31 13/16		⅛
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31⅝		⅛
Do. in New York ...	68⅜		⅜
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·31½		½
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·52½	½	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·84¼	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%	Since	17Jan
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	5%	⅛	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4¾%	⅛	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5¼%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5⅜%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4⅛%	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4⅛%	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England	£ 1,50,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...	1s. 3 31/32d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras	Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4⅛d

COTTON.

Liverpool

Spot	Easier
Futures	Easier
East Indian	Quiet
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports	45,000
Mid-Americans	6·15—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	11¼ unchd

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·72	5·71	5·71	5·70
— 06	— 06	— 05	— 05

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·69	5·66	5·65	5·62	5·61
— 05	— 05	— 04	— 03	— 03

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Forts ...	41,000
Do. do. last year...	24,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	mutilated
Do. to Continent ...	mutilated

Spot Cotton—11·35.

Futures.—Month of March, 9·67 — 03 } Declined owing to liquidation and to disappointing attitude of Spinners.
Do. do. July, 9·91 — 02 }

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—11 1/16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 10·54 — 05
Do. do. July 10·71 — 05
Closing Tone of Futures—steady.

Neil Brothers' Report:—

Visible Supply and Mills ...	6,811,000 bales.
Against	5,579,000 bales.

Weather favourable.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 49¾ April/May—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 44¾ April/May—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 44¾ Mar.-Apr. Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7¼+⅛

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sales opened to-day.
SLOW SALES.
Sheep skin Madras 2d. lower.
Delayed owing mutilation.

ARRIVALS:—

"Conisclifie" "Ilford" "Nera."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Bundle Rs ..	1,500	Busreh	Dumra	Mack Mackenzie and Co
2 Bundle Rs ...	4,000	Bushire	Dumra	Mack Mackenzie and Co
2 Bundle Rs ...	2,549	C Mandvie	Dumra	Mack Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rs ...	1,500	Muscat	Dumra	Mack Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rs ...	1,400	Linga	Dumra	Mack Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rs ..	1,000	Debar	Dumra	Mack Mackenzie and Co
4 Bundles Rs ...	10,000	Koweit	Dumra	D Khimji
5 Bundles Rs ..	8,700	Linga	Dumra	E Hassan
2 Bundles Rs...	10,000	Muscat	Dumra	Comptoir National
4 Bundles Rs ...	10,000	Muscat	Dumra	Sundry Natives
10 Packages Rs Silver coins.	3,500 13,476	Busreh	Dumra	Sundry Natives
8 Bundles Rs..	15,5[illegible]0	Debar	Dumra	Sundry Natives
5 Bundles Rs ..	9,764	Bahren	Dumra	Sundry Natives
16 Packages Rs Silver coins	3,200 33,301	Bagdad	Dumra	Sundry Natives
8 Packages Sovereigns Gold coins Rs.	58,530 53,409 2,770	Jeddah	Mozaffari	Sundry Natives
1 Box Gold coins	10,800	Aden	Mozaffari	O Heerjee
5 Packages Sovereigns Gold coins Rs	8,070 8,428 65	Jeddah	Shah Allum	Sundry Natives
1 Parcel Sovereigns	5,970	Melbourne	Devanha	W Assonall and Co
1 Box Sovereigns Gold coins	1,665 1,307	Alexandria	Peninsular	A G H A A A Reza

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	19,240	bales.
Wheat	7,427	cwts
Linseed	16,646	"
Rapeseed	11,588	"
Gingellyseed	8,722	"
Poppyseed	51	"
Groundnuts	2,054	"
Castorseed	7,570	"
Rice..	2,327	"
Myrabollams	4,950	"
Cottonseed	84,708	"
Gram	2,060	"
Jowar..	3,761	"

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [13TH MARCH, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

There are borrowers at 6 per cent. per annum for two or three months fixed.

Exchange:—

The Market opened steady at 1s. 4⅛d. T.T. and 1s. 4 5/32d. for demand Bank bills, the Credit rate remaining firm at 1s. 4 7/16d. 3 Months' Sight. This being Council Bill day there has been very little doing but Banks have been giving no concessions in their selling rates. On the other hand, the bill rate has been very steady owing to a further advance in the London discount rates. Bills remain scarce but 1s. 4 13/32 3 Months' Sight is not available until the mail of 6th April. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4⅛d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 13/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	172¼
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	141¼
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	162
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148¼
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	221¼

Government Paper:—

The Market opened at Rs. 97 ⅝ for cash and Rs. 97 ¾ for the settlement, advanced 1/16 during the day, but in the evening falling to opening quotations. A fair business has passed in the Bazaar, the chief buyers being speculators. In the afternoon sellers offered Paper for the account more freely, hence the slight decline.

The *Pioneer* understands that a specially large allotment will be made in the forthcoming Budget for Railway purposes, which goes to indicate that a large Loan will be announced on or before the 20th instant. Calcutta Market was advised this morning as Rs. 97⅝ ready and Rs. 97¼ for a month's delivery.

We quote:—

Cash	97·9
1st Settlement	97·12

Bullion:—

Ready and forward rates of Bar silver are ⅛ lower in London, the quotations being 31 13/16 ready and 31⅝ for forward. New York is down ⅜ at 68. The local market has been weaker to-day ready having declined 1/16 to 18 11/16 ex-duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	1	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	80	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	81	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	80	9	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

We have little change to report in our Market in spite of the continued decline in America and Liverpool. Business in contracts is chiefly confined to settlements of March deliveries, though there is some enquiry for fair M. G. Bengals and Sindh-Punjab for May. In spot cotton the demand by shippers runs on high-class Oomras and Bengals, but the offtake is comparatively small owing to difficulty in selection. Good Broach for the settlement is slightly Easier.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	252	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach... ...	242	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	218	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	207	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	199/200	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	200/201	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	187	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	178	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	184	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	174	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	155 55	"
Good Westerns	230	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar... ...	244	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	46,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·73	5·73	5·72	5·72	5·71
+01	+02	+01	+02	+02

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·68	5·67	5·64	5·63

+ 02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

Ready	Rs.	7	6	0
April-May	"	7	11	0

Tone—Firmer.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore	April-May.	Rs.	7	7	0
Yellow Cawnpore	April-May.	"	8	4	0
" Gujarat	April-May.	Rs.	8	5	0

Tone—Firm.

Gingellyseed:—

Bold White 85 per cent	... Rs.	52	0	0
75 do.	... "	50	0	0
50 do.	... "	48	8	0
Black Kutni	... "	43	8	0

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed:—

... " 36 8 to 37 0

Tone—firmer.

Cottonseed:—

... " 20 0 0

Tone—Easier.

Groundnuts:—

... " 44 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—

White Delhi ... " 4 7 0

Tone—Quiet.

Shares:—

Maneckjee Petits ...	Rs.	3,390
Davids	"	385
Central Indias... ...	"	1,935
New Great Eastern ...	"	157½
Colaba Land and Mill	"	1,015
Bank of Bombay ...	"	1,362½

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 13.

The market for Freights remains unchanged and shippers have shown less inclination to take up ready tonnage at the high rates asked by owners. A moderate amount of business has been done for forward positions. Engagements—Ellerman lines, April, London, 2,000 tons at 16s. 6d; Marseilles and Liverpool, April, 1,000 tons at 15s; Wilson line 2,000 tons, late March, Hull at 16s; 500 tons, July, Hull, at 15s. 6d.; also booked Hull 500 tons seeds at 15s.; 500 tons, June; 500 tons, July; 500 tons, August; all seeds at 15s.; 375 tons, March; Hamburg, at 17s. 6d.; and steamers on the berth booked 1,500 tons, June, Hull, at 15s 6d. and 800 tons, March, Antwerp, at 16s. Charters—None reported.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade......	3	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	16	16	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	20	19	37
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	3	2	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	22	16	41
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	8	6	14
G Mahim and Worli ...	4	4	14
Water Division ...	4	4	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals... ...	0	4	14
Total... ...	85	67	167
Total plague deaths to date...	136,321		
Same date last year ...	81	69	215

THE adjourned case in which Mr. Latham charges R. C. Chatterjee with defamation is proceeding at Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK.—ARKLE.—March 5, at St. John's, Peshawar, by the Rev. H. W. F. Fagan, Ernest Shaw Clark, Major, R.A.M.C., to Annie, daughter of the late G. W. Arkle, Esq.

DEATH.

WELSH.—March 5, at Calcutta, Walter Welsh, Allahabad Bank.

BEADON.—March 7, at the Convent of St. Vincent-de-Paul Calcutta, Elinor Louisa Cooper Beadon, widow of the late Lt.-Col. Richard Beadon, 4th Light European Cavalry, Supdt., Alipore and Russa Jails, in her 61st year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 49m., Sun sets, 6h. 48m., High water 11-41m., Low water, 5-38m., 5-32a.
Municipal Corporation 3-39 p.m.
W. C. T. U. Convention—Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 9 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition—Town Hall.
Skating Rink.
Sir Jamsetjee School of Art—Prize distribution, 5-45 p.m.
American Mission New School of Arts and Crafts, Parel Road, Byculla—Visit by H. E. the Governor, 5 p.m.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme on Friday:—

March	LeRegiment Favori	Dem Ertt
Overture	Silver Cross	A Herman
Valse	Acclamations	E Waldteufel
Selection	The Earl and the Girl	Ivan Caryll
Cake Walk	Kunin Kaffir's	Paul Rubens
Polka	Loiseau du Dois	Ch Le Thiere
Valse	Santiago	A Corbin
Gallop	Fly Away	L P Laurendean

INDIAN CAMELS FOR AUSTRALIA.—A few months ago it was reported in our columns that Mr. Ebrahim Mahomed, a Pathan of Perth, had arrived here to purchase camels for the Australian Government. The concession granted him by the authorities there is considered a very valuable one, and has caused great heartburning among the older Pathan residents of Western Australia. The animals were all purchased in Sind and, after being passed by Doctor Haji, were loaded in the s.s. "Century" which was specially chartered for this purpose. One camel died in port here and another was born. The vessel left Karachi last week with four hundred of the animals. She attracted crowds of visitors in the morning of H. M. the Amir's arrival, many people having gathered at Kiamari at an early hour and gone on board the "Century" to while away the time.—"Sind Times".

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 11.

With the advent of the hot weather it was expected that the plague epidemic would disappear, but contrary to our expectations plague is alarmingly increasing here, and there are no signs of its abatement at present, though we are experiencing a temperature of about 100 degrees. The general health of the town is also far from satisfactory. From the 1st to 7th instant the total number of deaths registered was 356, of which fever claimed 151 and plague 108 out of 208 seizures. Most of the streets are vacated and people are moving towards villages, where, however, plague is also raging, although mildly. No steps are yet taken by our Municipality for the destruction of rats. It is a pity that our Municipal President has not yet risen to the occasion, and he seems not to have realized the grave responsibility of his office. It is necessary at this moment that the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner should visit this city and that some drastic measures should be adopted to stamp out the epidemic.

After some bustle and excitement, the election fever has now subsided. The ward elections took place on the 4th, and the general ward elections on the 6th instant. With the exception of four wards there was no contest in the other ten wards; consequently several old and new candidates entered the Municipal Corporation without opposition. It is a deplorable circumstance that conscientious workers like Dr. Soloman, Mr. Chimonlal N. Barrister, Mr. Mulchand Asharam L. L. B., and Sheth Mangaldass, did not stand this time as candidates in their respective wards. They were very useful members of the Corporation and have rendered valuable services during their long tenure of membership. Seven new and young men, Messrs. Vaikunthrai Ambalal Sakarlal, Perozshaw K. Karanyawalla, Chandulal Laloobhoy, Daiyabhoy Rewashanker, Mayachand Premchand, Chimoul Ghirdhardas and Bhakerao Vakil, have displaced the old members.

Being elected in the Khadia ward, Mr. Vaikenthrai Ambalal having again contested in the general ward election's, voters were much annoyed for having thus been placed in an akward position, and regretted the bad taste shown by an educated man like Mr. Vaikenthrai. Notwithstanding a hard contest between him and Dr. Pitamberdas, he was defeated by 104 votes, Mr. Vaikenthrai having got 558. Professor Ramprasad headed the list by 793 votes and Mr. Ramonbhoy having secured 731, came second. It now remains with the Government to nominate their portion, and it would be better if Government would nominate tried experienced and respectable men like Mr. Chimonlal, Barrister, Dr. Soloman and Mr. Mulchand Asharam who have already won golden opinions for themselves from the public and Government alike.

Dr. W. E. Jennings, Civil Surgeon, is transferred to Bombay. He will leave here for Bombay at the end of this month.

A very successful garden party was given this evening in honour of Dr. John Pollen the late Customs Commissioner of Bombay, by Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, C.I.E., at his nephew Mr. Rustomji Jehangir Vakil's bungalow at Shahi Bagh. A large number of European and Native Ladies, Civil and Military officers and Shethias were present. A Military Band was in attendance.

After partaking of refreshment, the gathering dispensed at 8 P.M.

FITZGERALD'S CIRCUS.

AMONGST the best-known entertainments in the East is certainly the famous Fitzgerald's Circus, which will probably be all the more welcome in Bombay from its not having been seen here for a year or two. The circus will arrive here on the 26th and will pitch on the maidan, and as theatricals will not be obtainable possibly for months, Fitzgerald's will very appropriately fill the breach in the entertainment programme at the end of the cold weather of 1907. And after all, there is nothing like a circus for the general pleasure of every class of the people and of every age. The programme of Fitzgerald's travelling hippodrome is replete with turns to delight the hearts of young and old.

There is a seven-horse entree which makes a very picturesque and entertaining commencement. Then Mennier, the "Human Ostrich," amazes the audience by swallowing a promiscuous assortment of articles hitherto considered impossible to digest, and drinks off a quantity of kerosine oil with as much gusto as if it was a particularly well-decocted whisky cocktail. The highly amusing clown, Jackles, and his remarkably well-trained and clever dogs, which are the exact opposite of the "Savage Brutes" they are described as in the programme, afford no end of fun. The Hurricane Hurdle act by Lycurgus, the Roman Rings by Mora, the handsome performing pony, Silver Prince, and Jackles' comic entree make an enjoyable prelude to the arrival of the Gibson girls, who earn the immense applause which follows their charming songs and dances before and after the interval. One of the star numbers is the comic and scientific juggling by Javis and Campbell. La Statue Humaine is perhaps the most attractive feature of the performance, and the best of the dozen tableaux presented are the classical ones.

Perhaps the most novel turn at the Circus is La Moto Girl. We venture to say that no audience in the world has ever been more amazingly puzzled than will the patrons of Fitzgerald's on the opening night. And all the next day, and the day after, there will be exciting argument in Bombay on the question "Is it a doll or a girl?" The intervening numbers are all very good in their way between this and the pretty hunting act, at the end of which Miss Kemble introduces her flower-decorated cart and horse, and a number of dogs, who keep continuously passing between the legs of the animal and in and out of the spokes of the cart. The concluding bounding cable act is a long way ahead of anything of the sort witnessed here, and one cannot help wondering at the marvellous ease with which they throw somersaults while bounding along the outstretched cable, and perform a number of equally astounding feats.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A QUESTION OF DIS-PENDENS.

Judgment.

IN the High Court, yesterday, their Lordships, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of a suit which has an important bearing on the question of *lis pendens*. The parties in the suit were the appellant Krishnappa and the respondent Shivappa. Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. K. H. Kelkar.

This is a question of *lis pendens* under Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act. It appears that the plaintiff-appellant filed a suit on the 18th June 1900, that he made two attempts to serve the defendant with summons; that the defendant, though seen by the bailiff who was attempting to effect service, ran away and successfuly evaded it until the 4th of August 1900; that on the 7th July 1900, and before he was actually served with the summons, the defendant sold the property to the respondent. The lower Appellate Court held that the suit was not contentious until the defendant had been served and therefore there was no *lis pendens* and Section 52 did not apply.

The question is whether in these circumstances the sale to the respondent was forbidden by Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act. The earliest case, remarked Justice Beaman, that he has been able to find was Kilas Chandra Ghose *vs.* Phulchund Jaharri (8 B. C. R. 474.) There Couch, C. J., said "practically there is no difference between *lis pendens* and having Motice of the suit." Although, continued his Lordship, there might be some theoretical objection to that rough general identification of the doctrine of Notice and *lis pendens* yet, where the parties on both sides were acting in perfect good faith, the proposition might pass without occasioning any serious practical difficulty. It is to be observed, however, that the difficulties, such as they are, which now attend the subject have arisen upon the wording of Section 52. In Radha Syam *vs.* Sibhu Pandha it was first laid down that to make a suit contentious within the meaning of Section 52, summons must have been served on the defendant and that until that was done, no suit could be "contentious." A year later the Madras High Court held that in Abboy *vs.* Onnalli (12 M. 180), that as soon as the filing of the plaint is brought to the notice of the defendant, the proceeding becomes contentious and any election subsequent to that is subject to the doctrine of *lis pendens*. Both these cases were followed in Pursotem Saram *vs.* Sennihila. In delivering judgment, Strachey, C. J., merely contented himself with saying that that Bench was prepared to follow those rulings "to which there is nothing contrary in any of the decisions of this Court." In Jogendra Chandra Ghose *vs.* Dassai (27 Cal. 77), Maclean, C. J., said "It is said on the authority of the case of Radha Syam *vs.* Pandhya that a suit does not become contentious until summons has been served on the opposite party." After examining at length the various English and Indian cases on the subject, Justice Beaman makes the following remarks in his learned judgment.

"I find myself unable to entirely agree with any of the cases cited. That which comes nearest to an accurate and correct statement of all that is involved in and required for the answer of the question now before us, appears to me to be the judgment of Ghose J. in 31 Calcutta 745. From the other cases we obtain the following definition of a contentious suit. 1.—A contentious suit is a suit in which the defendant has notice that a plaint has been filed (per Couch and Collins C. J. J.). 2.—It is a suit in which summons has been served on the defendant (per Beverley, Norris J. J. and Strachey C. J.). 3.—The English law that, to make a suit contentious, the subpoena must have been served. 4.—A suit cannot be contentious until the defendant has put in a written statement 5.—A contentious suit is the opposite of what in Probate are common form or voluntary proceedings.

"With the greatest respect to the eminent Judges responsible for these definitions, I gravely doubt whether any of them are correct. Some of them are manifestly and demonstrably bad. A for example (1) that the contentiousness or otherwise of a suit is to be judged by the event or (2) determined by the defendant putting in a written statement. Suppose that a defendant, who has been duly served with a notice, and is perfectly aware of the active prosecution of a suit against him, disposes of all the property, which is the subject matter of that suit, and having done so comes into Court and announces that he has no contention whatever to advance; looking only to the event, that would not be a contentious suit; but could it be said that the alienations did not fall within the prohibition of Section 522?" His Lordship is of opinion that from the moment a suit of any sort whatever, except only collusive suits, is filed, it is potentially contentious. For the purpose of conditioning the rule of *lis pendens* His Lordship observes that the filing of any but a collusive suit is enough. But for the purpose of bringing the rule into operation, there must be, according to His Lordship, an active prosecution of that suit. Now what is or what is not an active prosecution must be, from the very nature of the terms employed, always in some degree a question of fact.

Applying this test in the present case Their Lordships held that this was a contentious suit and there could be no doubt but that the plaintiff was actively prosecuting it to the best of his ability and to the knowledge of the defendant.

ATTACHMENT OF PRO-PERTY.

Validity of its Purchase.

In the High Court, yesterday, their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, heard a case in which the applicant, Bala alias T. Harichand sued a Marwari, Chunilal Iswaradas, in connection with a decree, obtained for the attachment and sale of his property. Mr. Bhat appeared for the applicant, the opponent: Chunilal Iswaradas being represented by Mr. R. R. Desai.

The circumstances of the case were that the opponent had obtained a decree against one Gopal Moreshwar Pandit in the Bhadgaon Court, and then filed a Dharkhast and in execution of that decree had attached 13 properties belonging to the Judgment debtor Gopal Pandit, and purchased them himself for Rs. 2,727. After deducting execution costs,—Rs. 4, the balance of Rs. 2,723 was rateably distributed among the petitioner, the opponent, and a third decree holder. The opponent got formal possession of the properties, but two suits were filed in relation to them, and ultimately it was found by the Court that the opponent's Judgment debtor, Gopal Pandit, had a partial interest in 6 out of the 13 properties and had no interest whatever in the remaining seven properties. The opponent, therefore, applied under section 315 of the C. P. Code to the sub-Judge of Bhadgaon for a refund of the purchase money from the petitioner, and another creditor who had shared in the rateable distribution. The petitioner objected to the refund on grounds that the relief sought could not be given in a regular suit; that Gopal, Judgment debtor, was a necessary party; that the case did not fall within the provisions of section 315; and that the application was barred by limitation. The sub-Judge, however, held that the opponent was entitled to a refund from the petitioner and directed him to pay back the sum of Rs. 558-6 within one month.

Against this decision, an appeal has been made, and the case coming on for hearing, their Lordships observed that section 315 of the code of Civil Procedure did not expressly provide that even the decree holder should be a party to the proceeding in which it is found that the Judgment debtor has no saleable interest in the property which purported to be sold, but it has been held in "Vethoba" versus "East" (I. L. R. XVIII Bom. 594) that the finding must be in some proceedings to which the Judgment creditor was a party or at any rate of which he had notice.

The conclusion is founded upon the analogy furnished by section 313 and also upon general principles, but their Lordships saw no reason for extending this decision, and holding that not only the decree holder but any one claiming under section 295 was entitled to claim that the finding should be in a proceeding of which he had notice. Their Lordships, therefore, dismissed the appeal with costs.

RAISING HEIGHT OF A BUILDING.

IN the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, was heard the application for revision made by Rustomji Jamshedji Ghorkhodu, preferred from the decision of Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Presidency Magistrate. Rustomji was charged under section 349 B. of the Bombay Municipal Amendment Act, by Mr. Framji J. Billie, the then Superintendent of streets and buildings, who is now Assistant Engineer in the Drainage Department, with carrying the height of his building in 12th Khetwady Lane, to more than that permissible under the Section. He was convicted by the Magistrate and fined Rs. 25.

From this decision Rustomji appealed, on the ground, among others, of the non-applicability of the Section to cases like the present, where the building was situated, between two parallel streets; but he averred, that it applied to such buildings as were situated in a corner where two streets met.

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshah and Co., appeared for the appellant. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. After hearing arguments of Counsel, the Judges rejected the application.

A PRESIDENCY MAGIS-TRATE'S DECISION APPEALED FROM.

ON the Appellate side of the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Dadachanji, applied for a revision of the order passed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, who, in January last, convicted Badhoo Rungari and four others of causing grievous hurt to one Khialiram Malkhan, and sentenced them each to four months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 30 on the first two accused, and a fine of Rs. 10. each on the rest of them.

The complainant's case was that there was ill feeling between him and the first two accused against whom he had given evidence in certain criminal cases, and one evening as he was going along Bapty Road, he was assaulted by the accused with sticks. The grounds on which the revision was applied for were that the magistrate was wrong in disregarding the evidence regarding factional enmity which was the cause of the false charge, and in shutting out the evidence that was proposed to be led to show that several criminal cases were prosecuted by the complainant's faction against the members of the accused's jamat.

The Court inquired of Mr. Kazi Kabirudin if a request had been made to the magistrate to note the objections.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Why should they not have been noted down?

Mr. Kazi Khabirudin: The only excuse would seem to be that as the work in the magistrate's court was heavy he did not like to increase the work. It would be desirable to issue a circular to the magistrates to note such objections in future.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: The law is clear on the point, and there is no necessity for the issue of a circular.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal, and ordered the accused to be bailed on Rs. 1,000 each, and personal recognisance for a like amount.

DISPOSITION OF JOINT FAMILY PROPERTY.

Order on Appeal by Allahabad High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 13.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Knox in the Allahabad High Court dealt with the rights of a minor co-partner in a Hindu family to a portion of the joint family property.

In an important Judgment the question arose in First Appeal from Aligarh, in which a minor, named Cholanath, sought to obtain a portion of the family property claiming one-third share, on the ground that his father Ghasiran had got the name of one Makkhanlal entered in respect of a third share in the joint family property, thus reducing the share of the minor from one-third to one fourth, and that the father had been misappropriating profits of the property. The other co-sharers had got decrees for profits against the father and attached and sought to sell the whole of the family property belonging to the father and son; and the minor son, therefore, asked that his shares be separated by partition. The learned Subordinate Judge, Mr. Mahomed Shafi, had dismissed the suit on the ground that under Hindu Law a minor could only sue for partition on the ground of malversation. Mayne in his Hindu Law, 7th Edition, page 643, laid down that a suit could not be brought by or on behalf of a minor to enforce partition unless on ground of malversation or some other circumstances which made it for his interest that his share should be set aside and secured for him. In the opinion of the Subordinate Judge there was no case of malversation and that under guise of a partition suit the object was to free the son's share from liability for his father's debt which was not tainted with immorality, and for which a suit in the ordinary form had no prospect of success.

Dr. Bahadur Sapru relied on the Judgment of the Bombay High Court, reported in I. L. R. 19, Bombay, p. 99, in support of the contention that the true rule in such cases was whether the partition asked for was one for the benefit of the minor; and that question had not been tried in this case.

Their Lordships, after hearing Satiya Chandra Mukarjie for the respondent, gave effect to the contention for the Appellant and remanded the suit for trial to Mr. Justice Knox and added that were the matter *res integra*, he would have great hesitation in holding that a Hindu minor had a right to partition as against his father. This right was inferred from the absence of any texts prohibiting it; but it was an idea repugnant to Hindu Law. However, as the point had been settled by authority, he would concur in the Order proposed.

POLICE COURT.

A CASE OF ASSAULT.

Strong Remarks Against the Police.

Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, disposed of a case in which inspector Stenson charged Mahomed Sidik and four other Mahomedans, with causing hurt to one Wazir Mahomed. Mr. Oliveira, pleader, appeared for the complainant. On the night of the 25th ultimo, the complainant was saying his prayers in Telli Gulley when the accused set upon him and assaulted him. All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

In disposing of the case, His Worship remarked that during the hearing of the case one fact was brought to his notice, which he could not help refering to Karimbux Janoo, one of the witnesses, had stated that on the night of the assault, he was taken to the Pydhowni Chowkey at ten o'clock and he was detained there the whole night. About ten o'clock the following morning, he was taken direct from the Chowkey to the Court, and during all that interval he was forced to remain without food and drink. This statement had not been contradicted, and did not appear to him to be untrue. The Court had no doubt that Mr. Stenson knew nothing of the alleged oppressive proceedings of his subordinates, but the Court expressed its strong disapprobation of the manner in which the witness was treated, and hoped that proper steps would be taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such a thing in future. As to the charge of assault, the Magistrate convicted the first two accused of it and sentenced them each to pay a fine of Rs. 150 with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment. They were further ordered to be bound over in Rs. 100 to keep the peace for one year. In the event of the fine being paid Rs. 50 out of it were to be awarded to the complainant as compensation. The other accused were discharged.

A CURIOUS incident marked the launch of the B. I. S. N. Co., s.s. "Chyebassa" at Belfast recently. She was ready for launching on the 13th February, but after moving a few feet on the ways, stuck fast. The cold was so intense the previous night that the grease, which is used to lubricate the ways, froze hard. On the 20th February the "Chyebassa" was successfully launched. She is built to Lloyd's A 1 class, has a tonnage of 7,000, and will take up her sailings in April.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Some Useful Work.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall, Mr. Jaffarbhoy Rahimtulla presiding. There were present: Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. James MacDonald, Drs. K. E. Dadachandji and N. N. Katrak, Sir Sassoon David, Mr. Kallandas Keshavdas, Dr. D. B. Master, Mr. J. Baptista, Sir. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Mr. Sheppard, the Commissioner, and Mr. R. P. Masani, the Acting Secretary were also present.

For the deposit of surplus moneys at interest in current accounts or for fixed periods upto six months, the following seven Banks had been approved of by the Corporation:—the Bengal Bank, the Comptoir National Bank, the Hongkong Bank, the National Bank, the Chartered Bank, the Mercantile Bank, and the Yokohama Bank. To these, the Committee recommended the adding of the Bank of India.

HALALKHORES' CHAWLS.

Contract for constructing chawls for the purpose of housing the halalkhores, at Valpakhadi, with Kanji Bhanji for Rs. 84,015 was approved of and recommended to the Corporation; also, Rs. 8,908 on account of contingencies and supervision, as well as Rs. 4,869 for estimated excess. The total grant, including the cost of land, was Rs. 1,42,780: the expenditure upto date on account of the purchase of land was Rs. 62,599. The Commissioner had, therefore, asked for Rs. 4,864 from the Surplus Loan.

MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

In view of the purposed removal of the Municipal Workshops to Foras Road, the Commissioner drew the attention of the Committee to the location of the Drainage Department office and stores, which were at present there, to another place, viz., to the side of the Babula Tank Reclamation, at the total estimated cost of Rs. 58,006. This was recommended to the Corporation for sanction.

PLUMBERS' GRIEVANCES.

In reference to a discussion which took place in a meeting of the Corporation held on 20th July 1906, regarding the conduct of plumbers in general, Vishnu H. Athavle, a plumber, stated that it seemed to him the Councillors were ignorant of the difficulties experienced by the plumbers in carrying out their work. He enumerated some of them; and he also advanced several points which caused such difficulties. Reports had been received on the subject from the Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, and the Deputy Executive Engineer, in charge of Water works. The Commissioner stated: "Instructions have been issued to the Water Department to adopt the modifications in the present practice, suggested by the Executive Engineer as regards the additional stamping of pipes, pressure test, and the time within which applications for water connections should be disposed of." The Committee approved the instructions, and recommended them to the Corporation.

NO NOTICE BE TAKEN.

The Committee considered letters—one in Marathi, addressed to the Chairman of the Municipality; another, in Gujarati, to the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation. Both of these brought to notice the malpractices of certain employes of the Drainage Department. Reporting on these letters, the Commissioner stated that from the names given in the letters as the writers of them, the persons could not be traced. The letters were, therefore, pseudonymous; and enquiry showed, there was no ground for believing that the charges were in any way true. The Committee forwarded the file to the Corporation, with the recommendation that no notice be taken of these letters.

UNIFORM DESIGNATIONS.

The Commissioner reported that in the Assessment and Collection Department, there were [illegible] Inspection Officers, of whom 5 were Deputy Superintendents who had a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per month each, while the other [illegible] were designated Assistant Superintendents. As one class of Superintendent's work was either out-door or in-door work occasionally, it was desirable in the interest of the Department, to designate these Assistant Superintendents, such of them who did out-door work would be entitled to the allowance, which was hitherto allotted to the Deputy Superintendents only. This recommendation was approved of and the usual resolution adopted.

THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Prior to going on leave from yesterday, Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary, wrote to the Committee: "With reference to Standing Committee resolution, dated the 6th March 1907, appointing Mr. R. P. Masani to act for me during my absence on leave for six months, I have the honour to request that in the vacancy caused by Mr. Masani's appointment, acting promotions may be given to my office staff according to seniority and to a temporary clerk on Rs. 35 per mensem being engaged as usual in the last vacancy. In this connection I beg to state that my proposals for strengthening the office staff being still under the consideration of a Sub-Committee, much inconvenience will be felt in carrying out the duties of my office, and it will be some relief if the Standing Committee will be pleased to sanction the appointment for six months of a temporary clerk on at least Rs. 50 per mensem. I make this proposal with Mr. Masani's concurrence."

With the exception of the proposed temporary clerk on Rs. 50 per month, the other arrangements were approved of.

The Committee adjourned after transacting other business.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

832-05—Mulla and M Sakharam Moolshet Khandekar vs Fazal Pir Mahomed Thakurdas & Co.

For further directions on Commissioners Report.

319-00—Khunderao L and M—Mahomedbhai Haji Ismail and others vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others Madhavji R and C.

Long Cause

848-05—Mirza and M—Giacomo Betton and another vs Ramlal Kapur and another—Tyabji D and Co

203-06—Bhaishunker K and G Khoja Suleman Ebrahim vs Hanuman Ramprasad

399-06—Jehangir and S Ruttonbai and another vs Mahomed Ismail Munshi Chitnis and M.

404-06—Edgelow G and W Hurgovandas Nagindas vs Bai Kamla widow and others Thakurdas & Co.

3-06—Raghavaya B and N Pestonji Cowarji Ketanwalla vs Cursetji Cowasji Ketanwalla and others Sorabji and J (Test Suit)

87-04—Kanga and P Sunderjee Danji vs Dahibai widow

465-06 Mirza and M—Pinjara Ismailbhai Jooma vs Syed Innoos and others—In person.

451-06—Unwalla and P—Thacker Kanji Jivraj vs Karimbhoy Mahomed [illegible] Khairaj—M R Vakil

623-03—Payne & Co—Shaik Esa bin Khalifa vs Hassan Oomar Jamal and others—Ardeser H D and Co

446-05—Raghavaya and B—Bai Tooleabai widow vs Bai Jamnabai widow and another Mulla and M

74-06—Smetham B and N—Rahimtoola Dossa vs Goolam Hoosein Bandali Somji Matubhoy J and M

96-06—Matubhoy J and M—Goolam Hoosein Bodali Somji vs Rahimtoola Dossa and others Smetham B and N

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

Reference for hearing

J. C. Bowen for Government—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and in Re-Government and Merwanji Muncherji Cama and others—Ardeser H. D. & Co. for Claimants, Part heard

Commercial cause or trial of preliminary issue.

57-06—Wadia G & Co—Kadermull Jhuramull and another vs Surajmull Govindram—Dikshit D and S

Long Causes.

150-04—Wadia G and Co—Kanji Hansraj vs Kesarvahu widow—Edgelow G and W

813-20-007-04—Mulla and M Rustomji Ardesar Cooper vs Manekji Mohanji Sorabji and J

123-06—Khunderao S and L—Haji Miya bin Mohamed Hoosein Khote vs Antone Miguel Sousa—Tyabji D and Co.

903-05—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Choonilal Hurgovandas alias Choonilal Damoderdas and others Tyabji D and Co

92-05—Payne and Co—N C Maclead vs Mirza Mahomed and others Crojee L and Co.

77-06—Jehangir and G—Rukhanbai vs Adamji Shaik Rajbhai and others F P Pavri.

248-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahimbhai Hoosanbhai and others vs Abdullabhai Lalji and others—Edgelow G and W.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

In Chambers.

For Judgment on Application for Execution.

443-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Ambalal Bhugwandas vs Ooraoji Dhunjishaw Payne and Co.

Summary suit for hearing in Chambers.

754-06—Pestonji S and K—Deepchand Chandmal vs R S N Talati and Co.

787-06—Malvi H M and R—Motilal Khushalchand Sha and another vs the New Candle Manufacturing Co—Mulji and K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

266-01—Payne and Co—Morarji Canji and others vs Veerji Canji—Little and Co

517-06—Little and Co—Wishwanath Wasoodevji vs Hamabai Mahomedali Ardesir A D and Co.

453-06—Maneckhlal J and H—Munkoobai Alias Gangabai widow vs Mukund Janardhan and another—Captain and V

501-06—Little and Co—Ismail Beg Mahomed vs Jagmohandas Varjwandas—Payne and Co

588-06—Payne and Co—Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Haji Azam Goolam Hoosian—Crawford B and Co

482-06—Hiralal and P—Eknath Vishwanath and others vs Narayen Vishwanath and others Sorabji and J

502-06—Dikshit D and S—Rao Bahr. Narayen Trimbuck Vaidya vs Harischandra Sadashiv—Payne and Co

546-06—Payne and Co—Fatmabai widow vs Naroy Moraraji—Ardeser H D and Co

555-06—Nanu H and Co—Ali Mahom. Nensy vs Mulji Sorabji Dayer and other—Payne and Co

558-06—Captain and V—Moghji Mooji and others vs Jadhavji Deveram—Ardeser H D and Co

236-06—Payne and Co—Cowarji Bamji vs The Advocate General of Bombay and others—Madhavji and K

817-06—Payne and Co—Tricumdas Canji and another vs The Advocate General of Bombay and other—Madhavji and K

5-06—Raghavaya B and N—Hiralal Maneckchand and others vs Hathibhai Iswerbhai and others—Matubhoy J and M

9-06—Raghavaya B and N—Hiralal Maneckchand and others vs Hathibhai Iswerbhai and other—Matubhoy J and M

683-03—Crawford B and Co—Goolam [illegible] vs [illegible] Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani and others [illegible] M and K

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Comunications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAR. 14, 1907.

INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY.

THE reply of the Secretary of State for India to the deputations of the Railway Boards and the representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was anything but satisfactory, and Sir Edward Sassoon had the courage to say so. Lord Curzon, in one of his Budget speeches, declared that he would not be deterred by any economic heresy from a steadfast policy of railway construction in his time. He regarded railways as a blessing to this country as a whole and as the most unifying agency that exists in India. Indeed, he would like to go further, and free railway policy and finance from many of the shackles from which it is now hampered. Lord Curzon's object was to find some means of separating railway finance from general finance and for putting productive Railways which pay more than the interest charges on their capital, into a category apart from precarious or unremunerative concerns. On another occasion his Lordship explained that the motto of the railway policy of Government was *festina lente*, although this must not be regarded as any revulsion from that lately pursued. There were times, however, at which it was desirable to go a little slower than the maximum pace. And this latter view seems to be the one adopted by Mr. Morley, who is certainly not as capable as Sir William Bisset and Sir Edward Sassoon of realising the gravity of the transactions proposed. However it is satisfactory to find that the Secretary of State sees his way to spend an extra million in the coming year. This, it may be hoped, will be expended on the purchase and construction of Rolling Stock. Our telegrams do not state what Mr. Morley's reply was on this subject. But as was shown at the recent meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the shortage of waggons has become a crying evil. However, it is probable that the Railway Commission which is to be appointed will be able to persuade Government of the most pressing railway needs of the country. As we showed the other day, from Mr. Barrow's appropration report, the railways produced increased returns, and we trust there is much truth in the statement of our Allahabad contemporary that the Railway Board have worked out a scheme which takes full account of future requirements, and with a liberal financial policy, difficulties of the present position will pass away. It will, we agree, be a slow process, as the arrears to be made up are very great.

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SIR OWEN BURNE. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR OWEN TUDOR BURNE, who has served his country in one capacity or another, since 1855—when he joined the 20th Foot, now known as the Lancashire Fusiliers—until the present day, has just published a delightful volume of reminiscences under the unpretentious title of "Memories," (London : Edwin Arnold). Sir Owen's narrative of his experiences is as simple as the "Tales of a Grandfather." He tells them just as he might to "our grandchildren at Church Hatch, Christchurch," giving us nothing of State Secrets and indulging in no flights into the realms of high politics. He tells us he wrote his recollections two years ago for his own family. The recital is a personal one ; it contains much about himself and his belongings ; but to have eliminated it would have entailed the re-writing of the entire narrative. Thus it happens that Sir Owen's part in the Crimea is disposed of in three pages, and in the Mutiny—during which he was present in fifteen actions—in as many, or as few pages. Possibly it is due to the casual methods of youth, for we find the writer, quite early in the book, referring to Turks and Tartars, soliloquising : "I wish that I had kept notes of all I said and heard in the Crimea generally, but the youngsters of that day abhorred diaries and I thought but little of experiences which are now almost passed from my memory." Sir Owen's first trip to India took him over three months. It was just after the outbreak of the Mutiny. He devoted his leisure on boardship to the study of Hindustani, and on arrival was thus eligible for an appointment which he obtained, in the subsequent operations against the rebels, and he always looks back with satisfaction to this little effort on boardship which assisted so much to give him a good start in military life in India. The Mutiny, Sir Owen describes as "an outbreak af some 100,000 trained sepoys and was thus primarily a military rising, aided and abetted to some extent by malcontents of the hereditary criminal class; that to have held the country during the earlier stages of the revolt with a mere handful of British troops was an achievement to which our countrymen may point with pride—a pride shared by those who, like my own regiment, only came on the scene after the tide had turned in our favour and were glad to take some part in the final suppression of this dangerous rising—and that the shock was a terrible one, although it left British power in India more firmly established than ever.

Of the Nepalese troops which marched with the XXth, Sir Owen Burne has not very pleasant recollections. They were but moderate fighters and were not easy to get on with on account of absurd prejudices as to caste and food ; but "as we recognised that these arose from a defective religious education rather than from any actual dislike of ourselves we did not allow anything to disturb the good feeling between us which was then so essential, and which had existed from that day to this between us and our good allies of the northern border." His reference to his baptism of fire is amusing as well as interesting. He cannot say that any of the youngsters enjoyed the ping pong of the bullets, or the whiz of the round shot, or the eccentric whiggle-whaggle of the shell, "nor did we find in actual warfare that any soldier, who was not a pretentious boaster, cared either to lose his, or to take another's life. To undergo this experience is, in short, a particularly disagreeable duty, a duty that only finds favour with a true soldier from a consciousness that the mission absolves the act and that everyone is bound in such circumstances to do his best, at all risks for the Sovereign and country of which he is the servant." But whether this justifies what is called volunteering is a thought that often occurred to the author as they moved on, "that sort of oft-recurring volunteering by individuals for active service which finds favour with many, whether they are wanted or not." Sir Owen never volunteered, always setting his face against it, believing that if a country wants men in time of war it will ask for them and no one is, in his opinion, justified in taking the life of others or in losing his own unless it comes in the ordinary path of duty, unless, that is, one is strictly deputed to fight by superior authority without unnecessarily leaving one's own post to do so. There are many, doubtless, who will disagree with Sir Owen, but he felt it his duty to make a wild protest against selfish volunteering on the part of individuals for active service in order to gain medals and fame. The military lesson of the Mutiny campaign to Sir Owen Burne was best described in the words of Sir Hugh Rose : "When the enemy is in the open go straight at him and keep him moving ; and when behind ramparts still go at him and cut off all chance of retreat when possible and pursue him if escaping or escaped." Rose carried out these principles and electrified the country by a rapid campaign in the most warlike part of India, which has never had a parallel.

Sir Owen Burne accompanied Lord Mayo, on his final tour and gives a detailed and thrilling account of his assassination. On the top of Mount Harriet, Lord Mayo, being tired, sat down for about ten minutes to rest and seemed to enjoy the scene exceedingly, frequently expressing his admiration at the view, which, he said, was "the most lovely he had ever seen." "We were all, indeed, in good spirits," he writes, "and almost off our guard, seeing that we had spent the day in various parts of the Settlement without mishap ; and we started off on our return journey as soon as we could, although Lord Mayo was unwilling to leave the spot. Nothing unusual occurred on our return to the pier until we arrived within a few yards of our naval escort and steam launch. It had, however, become suddenly dark (there being no twilight in the Andamans), when Stewart, addressing the Viceroy, asked to go back for a few moments to speak to an overseer as to the arrangements for the next day. In doing this he had to pass through the guard in rear of us, when in a moment a tall, muscular Afridi rushed through the opening, and, fastening on Lord Mayo's back, stabbed him twice between the shoulders before any of us could get hold of him or prevent the occurrence. It was, alas, all over ; for the stabs proved fatal, and while myself and others of our party got hold of the assassin with difficulty, Lord Mayo, half-stunned, fell over the pier (where the water was fortunately shallow), exclaiming to me, as I quickly jumped down to his help, 'Burne, they have done it.'" It was left to Sir Owen to break the news to Lady Mayo. As he writes, the conclusion arrived at by Government was that the deed was one of private revenge for what the man considered to be unmerited transportation, but "knowing as I did the feeling against the Viceroy and Mr. Justice Norman (murdered by the assassin's brother) on account of the past Wahabee prosecutions and the consequent precautions we had to take even in Calcutta for the Viceroy's safety. I have myself always retained the idea that by some mischance Shere Ali had received a letter from the Patna malcontents, inciting him to commit the deed, to accomplish which, as we afterwards learned, he had followed us unnoticed throughout the day without being able to get a chance, until at the moment we approved to be in comparative safety." In a long career, through many important offices it is but natural that Sir Owen has many interesting experiences to relate and stories of many prominent personages to tell. He does so in the plainest manner without in the least striving after literary effect, and gives us one of the most enjoyable volumes of personal reminiscences published in recent years.

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CRIME IN CEYLON. AN outcry against public flogging in Ceylon, suggested by the new Solicitor-General, was raised amongst certain "humanitarians" and its prohibition was made a matter of question in Parliament. Exactly what is wanted at the Colonial Office at Home is hard to understand. At a recent meeting of the Legislative Council of the Colony, the Hon. Mr. Fergusson stated that serious crimes of a cruel, deliberate nature—cold-blooded, premeditated murders, sometimes of a diabolical character—are on the increase among the low country people. It is a horrible state of affairs which allows shooting at passing trains, endangering the lives of drivers, passengers and guards. Yet such crimes are not infrequent, for the present punishments are not sufficiently deterrent. The criminal classes view local imprisonment and hard labour with indifference. Many of them regard even the death penalty with indifference because of their practical belief in the transmigration of human life. Public flogging would have had some effect but it was forbidden by those whose main idea seems to be to hold up the debased as more worthy than their law abiding neighbours. The objectors seemed to consider that public floggings are for the amusement of spectators rather than punishment of the criminals. Mr. Fergusson quoted the words of a deceased gentleman whom he described as a long resident in the country, a great friend of the people and a Christian philanthropist and, we think, a thoroughly reasonable man :—"We respect the motives of those who object to the lash, but desperate cases require desperate remedies. Until the schoolmaster can do his preventive work our belief is that the rattan and the cat o' nine tails at the disposal of a courageous judge can be used pretty effectively to protect society. It is said a lashed man loses self-respect for ever. Perhaps, but we are not over careful of the self-respect of the rogue who robs his neighbour or the villain who assaults or kills him. We feel far more for the outraged honest man robbed, maimed or murdered—for his family—for society in general. Reform by all means, if you can, but the first duty for judges is not to bear the sword in vain as the greater includes the less. We believe the sword here to include the rattan and the cat o' nine tails—punishment prompt, severe, disgraceful if you will. The object is to make crime appear a low and disgraceful thing and the criminal the common enemy." The lash was forbidden, but the pious sentiments of platitudinarians at Westminster and Exeter Hall have not succeeded in effecting reforms in which a more powerful, but inadequate, law had failed. Crime goes on undeterred and another scheme was prepared. Mr. Fergusson asked the Colony to follow the example of India and to establish a penal colony. But again the Colonial Office has stepped in with a veto. To the credit of the Legislative Council be it recorded that almost unanimously the members regarded with contempt the namby-pamby attitude which has been adopted by the Home Authorities. Lord Curzon's excellent dictum "Trust the man on the spot" is the last advice that is accepted. Interference would seem to be the watchword and if the Colonial Secretary refuses to allow those who have actual knowledge of affairs to take steps to prevent crime, then on Lord Elgin's head must fall the onus of the horrors committed.

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GAS ENGINES FOR THE NAVY. INNOVATIONS are the order of the day in Naval construction and one of the most important under consideration is the revision of the engine room. Even with all the improvements of modern triple expansion the engines of a ship take up an inordinate amount of space and the coal bunkers still more. The idea has been to secure smaller machinery without any sacrifice in power and at the same time to secure greater efficiency. It is thought that this can be done by adopting internal combustion engines and accordingly one of the features of the new "Invincibles" will be a vertical four cylinder gas engines for the purpose of propulsion. The use of gas engines where storage is unavailable has only been made possible in recent years by the invention of the gas producer plant which is a small contrivance by which the engine, when once started, operates a machine which produces the amount of water gas required by the engine itself. The announcement that gas engines are to be tried in the Navy was made by Engineer Commander Hardcastle of the cruiser "Doris" in a lecture on "Suction Gas and Gas Engines" which he delivered at the Devonport War Course College. Although the manufacture of suction-producer gas and its employment for power purposes dates only as far back as 1901, the progress already made gives promise of great possibilities. Engineer-Commander Hardcastle is apparently impressed with the application of this form of power on board warships, notwithstanding the drawback which would result from having to stop the engines about once a week to clean out the cylinders. That gas plant possesses many advantages over steam is, however, indisputable, among these being the absence of the trouble and expense which attend the use of high pressure boilers, and also, therefore, of smoke ; no funnels or uptakes are required, while another important consideration is the economy in space compared with that occupied by steam boilers. In regard to cost, Engineer-Commander Hardcastle computes that the saving in fuel represents a gain of 100 per cent. It is understood that the gas engine to be installed in the "Invincible" is Fielding and Platt's type having 250 revolutions per minute, and guaranteed to run within 3 per cent. variation of speed. The innovation from the view both of utility and cost will be watched with keen interest outside the sphere of engineering circle, for success may mean an entire revolution in naval construction though this can only safely follow when the gas engine has been submitted to the most exhaustive trials in its new sphere.

LADY LAWLEY'S daughters have proceeded to Ootacamund.

THE Skating Rink will be closed to-morrow night on account of the Military Tattoo.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer Ceylon Maru arrived at Hong-Kong yesterday, and will sail to-day for Shanghai.

SIR ANDREW and Lady Fraser and Sir H. MacMahon lunched at Government House on Tuesday last.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer Kagoshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th inst., and is due here on the 16th inst.

CHAPTER XXI of our Serial Story "The Crooked Way," by William le Queux, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

AT the instance of the Railway Board, the Chairman of the Rangoon Port Commissioners, the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, and the Agent and Traffic Manager of the Burma Railway left for Calcutta on the 7th instant to study the facilities of river access given to the railway at that port. The Chairman of the Rangoon Port Trust also proceeds to Bombay to make enquiries into matters of interest to the Rangoon Port Commissioners.

CAPTAIN von Tschudi, whose appointment as Chief Engineer to the Sultan of Morocco recently caused considerable heart-burning in the French and English Press, writes from Fez, under date the 2nd February, repudiating the insinuation that he is a confidential agent of the German Government or is acting for the Krupp firm. He will be active in training the troops to use heliography and wireless telegraphy, while naturally promoting German interests to the best of his ability, but will studiously observe the conditions of the Algeciras agreement.

THE New York papers contain practically nothing but reports of the Thaw trial. Specialists have been employed by the "yellow" journals to analyse the emotions of Mr. Thaw, and his wife, his mother and his sisters and brothers. Julian Hawthorne devotes nearly a page in one journal to analysing Mrs. Harry Thaw's beauty. One of his articles is headed, "The more brains the twelve have the better for Thaw." "Harry Thaw's face is lovable but a weak one," is the title of an article by Miss Beatrice Fairfax. Next to it is a study in emotion by Miss Dorothy Dix, headed "Thaw women show anguish." The headings of the news reports are quite as startling. "I won't break down, for Harry needs me," is one. The words are quoted from an interview with Mrs. Harry Thaw. "'I am more hopeful than ever,' says Thaw," is another headline in letters nearly two inches high.

THE Philatelic Society at Home, we believe, discourages attempts on the part of petty States and Principalities to augment their revenue by manipulating the postage stamp issues of such places by refusing to recognise stamps issued for such purpose. This, however, we understand, will not be done in connection with the special postmark used at the Minto Fete. There was a special postmark in use and stamps defaced with this had an immediate value in the eyes of collectors. Stamps of all values were lavishly used; postcards bearing stamps of Rs. 5 value instead of a quarter-anna passed through the post, and ever-payment of letters was the rule and not the exception. One person alone posted 575 letters and cards addressed to himself and he is probably now earning the rewards of his ingenuity. Collectors may like to know that red stamping ink was employed and that the design of the postmark was a Geneva cross encircled by the words "Minto Fete, Calcutta," with the time and date of posting in the angles of the cross.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

"BLIND MICE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

A NEW farce, called a light comedy, was produced this week at the Criterian. "Three Blind Mice," as it is entitled, can only be termed a comparatively new play. It first saw the light on July 30, 1906, at the Royal Margate, when a short tour of the Southern Coast towns was undertaken by Miss May Palfrey with Mr. Frederick Kerr and Miss Granville in the cast. It was then observed in these columns that the piece described as a light comedy rightly belongs to the confines of farce, and, in spite of the slight alterations which Mr. Law has made in his play, there is no reason to alter this opinion. Mr. Law has made most of his alterations in the second act. Here a comic ostler of the early Victorian order is introduced for a short period apparently with no motive except that to create another part and the conclusion of the act has been re-arranged in one or two small details. Otherwise the piece remains the same. Mr. Law, who writes with an extensive practical knowledge of the stage, in Three Blind Mice has produced a piece that is lightly entertaining. One is amused but never interested in his story. His dialogue is bright, clever but unimpressive—smart, but insincere.

QUICK CHANGES.

There are to be many changes within the next few weeks at the West London theatres. Quite a number of plays are in their last nights. The Bondman at the Adelphi, the Beauty of Bath at the Hicks, and Peter Pan at the Duke of York's will be played for the last time on Saturday. The Bondman will be replaced by the Prodigal Son on Tuesday next, the Beauty of Bath at the Hicks by My Darling on Saturday, March 2, and Peter Pan at the Duke of York's by La Marseillaise on Monday, March 4. His House in Order will conclude its long and successful career at the St. James's on Wednesday next, February 27, to be replaced on March 7 by John Glayde's Honour. The Morals of Marcus at the Garrick retires on Saturday, March 2, in favour of Mr. Sheridan, which is to have its premier on the following Wednesday, March 6, and Robin Hood will be played for the last time at the Lyric on Friday, March 8.

MUSIC HALL NOVELTIES.

Although the board of Arbitration has not yet finally delivered judgment on the very unnecessary Music Hall strike some good programmes are now to be seen in the West End.

Mr. Hayden Coffin's appearance in "Vandeville" at the Palace on Monday night was a notable event ; and there was a big audience to welcome him. Mr. Coffin was chiefly applauded for his revival of "Tommy Atkins", which must have stirred memories in many breasts. Mr. Finck, the talented "chef d'orchestre," supplied a revised musical setting to the song, which went exceedingly well, although costume and a chorus would probably have carried it home with more effect. Mr. Coffin affects evening dress, and is accompanied by a piano on the stage, as well as by the orchestra. He will be seen at the Palace for another four weeks. Those eight vivacious damsels, the Palace Girls, are garbed in enchanting new costumes, and have several "catchy" songs, and sprightly dances. They are, indubitably, at the top of the tree in the light and charming form of entertainment which they have made their own. The Mas-Andres return with a burlesque upon a French *revue* which gives the gentleman ample opportunity to show his ability as an eccentric comedian and dancer. He is a finished and admirable artiste, and wins some of the heartiest laughs of the evening. Marba and Varity, who, we hear, have an important act in preparation, win really enthusiastic applause for their clever show. Miss Vesta Tilley's revival of old favourites is certainly a capital idea. The audience is obviously delighted with the resuscitated "Algy"; and the spruce and clever lady is creating a distinct character study in the ditty "Jolly Good Luck to the Girl who loves a Soldier."

A quite charming performance was given at the Oxford on Monday by the Eight Stars of Holland. In scene one, the octette of pretty Hollanders were seen disporting in "The Spinning Rooms of Friedland", and all joined in a merry song during worktime. Then the audience was introduced to them disguised as "Orphans coming from Church (South Holland)." Scene three transported us to Zealand during "Fair Time" and four little Dutch Girls and four little Dutch Boys joined in a lively song and dance. This was followed by a grand finale at "Marken" with a capital wooden-shoe advertisement which brought down the curtain amid enthusiastic applause, and all concerned were recalled several times.

MR. HAYDEN COFFIN.

Apropos to Mr. Hayden Coffin's first appearance in the music-halls this week, it is interesting to recall that his first appearance on the stage was more by accident than design. The original intentions of his parents were to enter him for the medical profession ; in fact, he passed the preliminary examinations for the degree. His personal friend at that time was Mr. William Fullerton, a rising young composer who was then writing "The Lady of the Locket" Mr. Coffin was present at most of the weekly musical gatherings which were a feature in the household of Mr. Fullerton, when the latter mooted the idea of his appearing at the Empire Mr. Coffin had had no stage experience with the exception of assisting in some private theatricals. "The Philo-Thespians" drew him away from his studies, and it was in this company he became associated with Mr. Tree, who then played as an amateur under the name of Miss Helen Maude. "The Lady of the Locket" was duly produced at the Empire in 1885, and was a success. From thence he appeared at the Avenue in a revival, "Falka." In 1885 Mr. Coffin was seen in "Dorothy" in which he played on no less than 931 occasions. His great song success, "Queen of my Heart," is still one of those melodies which seems destined to remain in the momories of play-goers. He is still greatly admired by countless young ladies of romantic temperaments.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

England was successful at Liverpool on Saturday in beating Ireland by the narrow margin of 1 goal to none. As the outcome of a somewhat tame encounter, judged on the pretensions of international football, this result was eminently satisfactory. England just deserved this victory—but no more. One should not really regard the game in a spirit of too exalted criticism, but simply as a pleasurable sporting contest between teams of healthy, clean-playing footballers. As such it left nothing to be desired, and the great majority of the eighteen thousand and odd spectators thoroughly enjoyed their afternoon's entertainment.

The spirit of the thing was none too strenuous, but there was no absolute lethargy. The players tried, but they did not risk life and limb in the pursuit of their endeavours. The one outstanding personality on the field was Crompton. The Blackburn back, well partnered by Carr, was in his most classic vein, strong as finely tempered steel in the arts of defence, and capable at all times of holding up the ragged rushes of the Irish forwards. It was in this department, the division of attack, that, as was feared, the Irish contingent showed itself most deficient in the essentials of success. The forwards had little or no combination and they had no great pace.

THE VARSITY MATCH.

Oxford beat Cambridge by 2 goals to 1. It was a narrow victory, perhaps, in certain respects a lucky victory, but we will not quarrel over the result. In such a game gains may be reckoned lightly and losses counted with careless hands. Both teams did more than gain success, both teams deserved it. The game was played out with the sustained keenness that springs from an old and honourable rivalry that has grown into a tradition ; it was played on each side in the best of all possible spirits, a spirit of true and healthy endeavour. There were plenty of hard knocks exchanged, but they mattered little or nothing; there were a good many examples of technical transgression on the exact and obdurate rules of the game, but these mattered nothing at all. There was not a glimpse of intentional or premeditated sharp practice. The glow and excitement of the game must be held answerable for all such discrepancies. The players understood this, for no one had time or inclination, amidst the swift-moving phases of the play's events to claim "fouls" and the referee understood it also, for his sight was always discreetly obscured when, in the heat and hurry of the game's ever-varying exchanges, someone unconsciously infriged on the written law.

RUGBY.

Leicester has long been one of the strongholds of Rugby ; its teams have for many years been on the level of the best clubs in the provinces ; its loyalty to the Ruby Union in those dark days of the middle nineties helped to throw back the wave of professionalism that had swept over the Northern Counties ; its sides have always striven to play the game.

Here are some of the virtues that have secured to Leicester the affectionate respect of the Rugby world, and the club has had practical demonstrations of the Rugby Union's gratitude by the award of various international matches.

On Saturday the Leicester team achieved what no other club had found possible this season ; it beat the Swansea side which had not before known defeat. The Leicester men went through a hard, gruelling game without a breather ; the forwards were forever on the ball, and the backs kicked and tackled unerringly.

The score of twelve points to three was, in the circumstances, a heavy one ; but six of the points were made from penalty kicks by Jackett, the English international full back. But while Swansea did not once cross the Leicester line, Leicester got two tries in the second half.

This Leicester triumph is a sign of the times. The revival in Rugby is much more profound than a mere survey of England's work in the Internationals tells. But one of these days we shall by a perseverance worthy of the alchemist tumble across a perfect selection committee, a body of men that will not allow two classic half backs to be flourishing while they pass by on the other side of the road.

R. C.

NEW BOOKS.

OLD FIREPROOF, BY OWEN RHOSCOMYL, LONDON (DUCKWORTH AND Co)—Speaking of Plutarch's Lives Emerson said, "Each of his Lives is a refutation to the despondency and cowardice of our religious and political theorists. A wild courage, a stoicism not of the schools, but of the blood, shine in every anecdote, and has given that book its immense fame." Something of the same spirit pervades this book. "Old Fireproof" was the name given to the Captain of a squadron of Irregular Horse which fought in the South African War. He was a born leader of men, possessing all those qualities by which a leader wins the love of his own soldiers and the fear and admiration of the enemy's This book resolves itself into a series of stories told by one or other of the comrades of this man to the Chaplain of the force. All these stories are fine reading, two or three of them being especially so. In them the character of this man is vividly portrayed, and in them we are shown the lust of battle, the horrors of war, the strength and the weakness of courage. We are brought close up to the stupendous issues which underlie the fact of a man of culture and refinement deliberately going out to stay his fellow men, but we forget them, in viewing the splendour with which the nobility of Man clothes them. The "wild courage,—the stoicism" of which Emerson speaks, shine out and transcend the ignominy of the surroundings of battle. After a skirmish, the victors came across a man wounded, mortally wounded. They asked if they could do anything for him (he was one of the enemy) and he replied "No, my cousin was with me. I sent the message to my wife and children by him. Thank you." The man spoke quite calmly, so calmly says the narrator, that he shuddered and said aloud. "It is terrible." "You must expect this when you go to war, the dying man said patiently."—The man died as they stood by him. They saluted him and went on.—If this book is fiction, it is very good fiction. If it is, as we think it partly is, biography, it is the record of a hero. We need more books of this kind, books which stimulate the heroism which is the heart of every man ; which leaps out to admire and applaud heroic acts even if it will not itself make for heroism. And if any should ask what this heroism is, he will find it here clearly set forth. It is courage, it is self-confidence, it is humility before God, it is accurate knowledge of the work entrusted to us, it is keeping faith with men. In short it is a love that will be annihilated sooner than be treacherous to the truths it holds dear. Of the literary merits of this book we cannot speak so highly. Like most hero worshippers, the author over praises his hero, and at times his praise has a sentimentalism about it that is a little unmanly. His pathos too is often strained. We would remind him too, that the place of the commander of a force is very seldom in front of the fighting line. His business is to command, direct, and control his men much more than it is to be in the fore front of the battle. Again, the business of an officer, hero or no hero, is to be respectful and obedient to his superior officers, especially in circumstances which are trying to his temper and in which he is clearly in the right. However, this book makes its appeal to the heart more than to the head and should be judged accordingly.

THE WHIRLWIND, BY EDEN PHILLPOTTS, LONDON. (George Bell and Sons).—This is a huge improvement on the last book in which Mr. Phillpott had a hand. Lovers of Devonshire—and who that has seen it does not love it,—will welcome this book and its descriptions of Devonshire scenery, if for nothing else. Here is one. "He stood where the little Rattle leapt to Tavy, flung a last loop of light, and laughing to the end of her short life, poured her crystal into a greater sister's bosom. Sinuously, by many falls, they glided together under the crags and battlements of the Cleave ; and the September sun beat straight into that nest of rivers, to touch each lesser rill that threaded glittering downward and hung like a silver rope over shelf of stone, or in some channel cut by ancient floods. Their ways were marked by verdure and by sphagnuin, in sheets of emerald or rose, orange or palest lemon ; by dark rushes, stiffly springing, and by the happiness of secret flowers. Heath and granite shone together ; a smooth green coomb stretched beside waters meet, but beyond it all was confusion of steep hills and stony precipices." This is admirable. We doubt if Mr. Hardy could better it. The picture to which this sort of writing is the setting is not quite so good. The plot is strong but it fails to please because it is not true to life. Daniel Brendon, the man of huge frame, a giant in muscle but a child in mind, one cannot but admire. He is finely drawn. But his wife, though a clever study in femininity, is an impossible creation. A woman of her simplicity, her tenderness, her devotion to her husband and her essentially religious character could not possibly allow herself to be a party to the passion of another man merely by deceiving herself into thinking that she was ennobling that man, and by soothing her conscience with the knowledge that her sin gained her husband additional prosperity, (her lover being her husband's master.) Mr. Phillpotts handles his theme with considerable power, and it is a matter for regret that his heroine's behaviour has not the stamp of probability. The book contains several photographs of Lydford and its neighbourhood which hardly do justice to that charming locality.

THE LONELY LADY OF GROSVENOR SQUARE BY MR. HENRY DE LA PASTURE, LONDON (JOHN MURRAY.)—We notice this book was printed last January and re-printed in the same month. We assume that the exalted atmosphere of Grosvenor Square has attracted readers. To us the atmosphere is not attractive and this book does not tend to make it so. The characters are drawn with some cleverness but the plot is the thinnest of the thin. But what can an author be expected to make of a lady living alone in a big house waiting for her brother, who doesn't turn up because he is killed in Somaliland,—except a very dreary tale ?

THE BARONY OF BRENDON, BY E. H. LACON WATSON, LONDON, (GEORGE BELL & SONS.)—Mr. Watson gives us a story of a professor in love and makes a success of it. The professor's fortunes and misfortunes are told with a good deal of cleverness and humour. We can recommend this book to all novel readers.

We have received from Messrs. Duckworth & Co. the following new novels :—

A Million of Money, by Alice Maud Meadows.
Red Cavalier, by Lewis Ramsden.
The Love Stone, by Alice 'Cloud Askew.
The Flight of Icarus, by Henry Byatt.

The books are very nicely got up both in binding and printing. They are all very "light literature." The Red Cavalier is the best of the four.

We have also received :—

The Secret of the Square, by William Le Queux, (T. Fisher Unwin).

SIX hundred returned emigrants from the Colony of Fiji landed at Calcutta on Monday last bringing with them cash and jewellery of the accumulated value of Rs. 1,80,000.

MR. MORLEY AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.

RECEPTION OF THE DEPUTATIONS.

Unsatisfactory Reply.

EXTRA MILLION GRANTED FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

AN ANTIQUATED POLICY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 12.

A Deputation, including Sir Edward Sassoon, Sir Patrick Playfair and Mr. Greaves of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, waits upon Mr. Morley this afternoon to urge him to grant an increase of rolling-stock on the Indian Railways.

LATER.

Mr. Morley received the deputations of the Board of Indian Railways, and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce simultaneously.

Sir William Bisset urged that the provision for Indian Railways should be increased to ten millions sterling, with a special provision of six millions for immediate equipment and requirements, to be spent within the next two or three years. Sir William also urged that an enquiry should be instituted into the whole question of Railway Finance in India.

Mr. Morley, replying, said that the extension of railway communication was a prime object of our Indian policy, but the foremost condition for India and Indian Railways was that they should be solvent. Those who talked glibly of from six to twenty millions, continued Mr. Morley, failed to realize the gravity of such transactions. Thanks to the change in the money market, he now saw his way to spend another million in 1907-08, making the total provision nine millions, but financial prudence prevented any further expenditure. He agreed as to the advisability of a Departmental inquiry into the financial system of Indian Railways, and he appealed to the deputations to give the inquiry all possible information.

Sir Edward Sassoon expressed the deep disappointment of both deputations at Mr. Morley's reply. He urged that at least ten millions might be spent. He thought that Mr. Morley had exaggerated the money-market difficulties.

The railway policy of India, he concluded, ought to be ahead of and not behind the times.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

LONDON, MARCH 13

The *Times'* City Editor, in a Special Article, says that Mr. Morley was certainly justified in pleading the state of the money market as restricting capital expenditure.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Special Allotment for Rolling Stock Anticipated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 13.

"It has been arranged," the *Pioneer* understands "that a specially large allotment shall be made in the forthcoming Budget on account of additional rolling stock, the Government now fully recognising that heroic measures are necessary to remedy the shortage of wagons on the various railways.

"In the Budget for 1906-7 the sum assigned was 382 lakhs, which was in excess by 108 lakhs of the amount granted in 1905-6. Even this has proved insufficient and we are likely to see a very much bigger sum, "E. I. R."-marked, for locomotives and vehicles. The only question is how far wagon-makers at home will be equal to meeting indents upon them. But they should welcome a shower of orders and expand their production accordingly. They may be confident that the demand is not a merely passing one, but that it is certain to continue year after year. Each wagon costs between £200 and £300; so that several millions sterling will have to be spent annually, for a long time to come, in order properly to equip the Railway Systems of India.

"The Railway Board have, it is understood, worked out a scheme which takes full account of future requirements, and with a liberal financial policy, difficulties of the present position should pass away. It will be a slow process, no doubt, as the arrears to be made up are very great, but the Government of India seem to be prepared to face their responsibilities in the matter.

"If the forthcoming big allotment for wagons cannot be spent in 1907-08 owing to the inability of the Manufacturing Companies to meet the whole demand, full employment for the surplus remaining can be found in lines under construction."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Lahore Paper and the "Punjabee Case."

MR. MORLEY SEES NO NEED FOR ACTION.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Sir Henry Cotton has drawn the attention of Mr. Morley to the refusal of the Punjab Government to allow the prosecution of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and asked whether it was considered desirable to take steps to discourage the publication of inflammatory utterances in the Anglo-Indian Press.

Mr. Morley replied that he did not think it was necessary to take any special action in the direction suggested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 13.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* explains that the alleged inflammatory utterances referred to by Sir Henry Cotton in the House of Commons, were contained in certain letters to the editor, published last autumn under the heading "Change of times in India." One or two correspondents expressed strong views, which were answered and disavowed by other correspondents. The *Civil and Military Gazette* made no editorial comment of any kind upon the controversy. The passages in the letters to which native objection was taken at the time were those which suggested that the old time respectfulness shown to Europeans in this country is giving place to an attitude of native self-assertiveness and occasionally of actual rudeness.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal leaves Calcutta to-morrow on a week's visit to Sambalpur.

TERRIBLE TORPEDO EXPLOSION.

FOUR HUNDRED VICTIMS.

French Battleship Blown to Pieces.

ARSENAL FIRED.

FEARFUL DETAILS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 12.

A compressed air torpedo burst on board the French battleship "Jena," while lying in the Toulon Harbour, exploding the magazine. She had a large complement of men on board, and it is feared that there has been a serious catastrophe.

Later advices state that the "Jena" has been flooded and that there is no fear of further explosions. There were 690 men and Officers aboard at the time of the disaster.

Admiral Manceron was wounded in the explosion. Admiral Bienaime has announced in the Chamber that it is feared that there are four hundred victims. The stern of the "Jena" was blown out. Some of the Officers and men were able to save themselves. The injured are being removed to hospital, many being frightfully burned.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The latest official estimates minimise the casualties in the explosion aboard the French battleship "Jena." They state that fifty were killed including Captain Adigard and Commander Vertier, and a hundred injured; but it is impossible to say definitely to-day, when the vessel, which is a total loss will be again shored up in dock and the remains of the victims recovered.

The explosion, the cause of which is still a mystery, occasioned some extraordinary scenes.

Seamen were hurled into the air. Guns went off. The city was wrapped in a shroud of dark smoke. The Arsenal buildings were set on fire. Persons were injured by shells and *debris* at great distances and many were electrocuted by fused cables at the docks.

LATER.

Three hundred and sixty-nine out of the crew of the "Jena" viz., 698 officers and men, answered to the roll-call yesterday evening. Sixty are known to be in hospital. The fate of the remainder is uncertain.

The Minister of Marine ascribes the explosion to a short circuit.

King Edward and the Kaiser William have sent messages of condolence to the French Government.

The "Jena" lay in Dry Dock at the time of the disaster. The Captain of the Battleship "La Patrie" which was lying near prevented the spread of the conflagration by firing a shell which smashed the dock-gates thus letting in the water which flooded the "Jena."

[The "Jena" was laid down at Brest in January, 1898 and was launched in September of the same year. She is one of the finest of the French battleships having a displacement of 12,052 tons and is capable of steering 18·2 knots. She not only carried enough coal for a trip of seven thousand miles but also carried a large oil supply. Her chief armour belt which rises three feet above the water has a maximum thickness of fourteen inches tapeing to six inches while there is a secondary belt of from 2·3 to 4·7 inches. She has four twelve-inch guns with eight 6·4 protected guns, eight 3·9 guns on the superstructure and eighteen one-pounders with one one-pounder machine gun. Two of her four torpedo tubes are submerged.]

SUEZ CANAL DUES.

Australia's Efforts at Reduction.

NO IMPERIAL HELP.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

A Parliamentary White Paper has been issued, which shows that the Commonwealth appealed to the Imperial Government in 1906 to obtain a reduction of the Suez Canal dues. The Imperial Government referred the matter to the British Directors of the Canal. The latter pointed out that the tariff has been reduced by fourteen per cent. during the past three years, and that any further reduction would practically amount to subsidising the shipping in using the Canal at the expense of the Imperial Government.

A reply in this sense was sent to Australia.

TRANSVAAL POLITICS.

General Botha's Speech.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

General Botha's speech has been extremely well received in Parliamentary circles. The Liberals declare that the speech is in the right spirit and is full of good omen for the future. The Unionists also regard it in a favourable light as allaying anxiety.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

General Botha's speech has greatly appeased the Progressives in the Transvaal and contributed largely towards diminishing the bitterness of the electoral conflict.

THE ASSASSINATION OF M. PETKOFF.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

It is stated that the assassination of M. Petkoff was the result of a political conspiracy.

THE ARBROATH DISASTER.

Driver Gourlay Sentenced.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The driver of the train in the Arbroath disaster, named Gourlay, has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment for culpable homicide.

THE LATE CASIMIR PERIER.

State Funeral Declined.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The family of M. Casimir Perier have declined a State funeral in accordance with the deceased's special request.

The following guests lunched at Government House Calcutta, yesterday:—H.E. Lord Kitchener, Colonel Birdwood and Captain Fitzgerald.

NOTABLE NAVAL ANNIVERSARY.

STORY OF THE JUDICIAL MURDER OF ADMIRAL BYNG.

150 Years Ago To-day.

This morning Viscount Torrington, a young peer just out of his teens, will place a wreath upon the grave of a martyred member of his family, Admiral Byng, who was "judicially murdered" by being publicly shot dead on the deck of the *Monarque* in Portsmouth Harbour a hundred and fifty years ago to-day. The story of this famous sailor is one of the most thrilling in British naval annals, and cannot fail to be of interest at this moment wherever "ye mariners of England" most do congregate. It is the story of one of England's lost possessions.

Minorca was the Malta of the eighteenth century. It then represented to England all that Malta means to us now. To France it meant immensely more even than that, for it was the first claim which England made as a Mediterranean Power. It was in the stormy days of 1708, when the British force, driven from Catalonia, captured Port Mahon—a place of the first importance—with a trifling loss. Blenheim, Ramillies, and Oudenarde were yet fresh in men's memories, and perhaps that was one reason that Port Mahon surrendered so easily.

For once England seemed to be aware of the importance of her new acquisition, and she took care that none but first-rate men had the handling of Minorca. John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, Lord Ligonier (the only Frenchman who ever commanded the British Army in chief); Lord Carpenter, the Earl of Hertford, and Lord Tyrawley were successively the Governors of the island. We had held it for just fifty years when a French army of fifteen thousand men descended on Minorca.

A feeble attempt was made by the British to relieve the place. A fleet of ten vessels, "badly found," was sent under Admiral Byng. An action was fought in which Byng was defeated. The unfortunate Admiral was deprived of his command; disgraced before the eyes of his own men; brought to England for trial; condemned, and shot.

It is a piteous story. Few people, even at the time, thought he deserved death. The Prime Minister was the real criminal, or the authority which denied the Admiral proper force wherewith to fight his country's battles. But a victim must be found. The people were deeply stirred, and in no mood for discrimination. Someone must hang for the loss of Port Mahon. So Byng was the scapegoat.

They led him out on the quarter deck of the *Monarque*, at Spithead, one bright March morning in 1757. They offered to blind his eyes, but he refused. Then it was represented to him that the firing party might shoot better if the Admiral were blindfolded. He consented at once. "If it makes them nervous," said he, "blindfold me by all means." He died as he had lived—a gallant and courteous gentleman.

The Byngs are amongst the greatest naval families in Britain. They are represented to-day by Lord Torrington and the Earl of Strafford. The first Lord Torrington was George Byng, who served with such distinction under Sir Cloudesley Shovel and at the taking of Gibraltar, and in other battles a couple of centuries ago, and was rewarded with a barony and a viscounty. His descendant, the Viscount Torrington of to-day, inherited the family honours at the age of three, and has placed a wreath on the grave of the murdered Admiral Byng on the 14th of March ever since.—ARLEY.

RUSSIAN GUESTS AT MADRAS.

Shortly Expected in Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 13.

Count D'Orten Scken, Count Bennysen and Count Polovots of Military Attache to the Russian Embassy in London, are now the guests of the Governor of Madras in Government House, Guindy.

The Counts have been on a shooting excursion in Mysore, and leave for Bombay to-night.

DEATH BY ALLEGED TORTURE.

Serious Charge against Nagpur Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 13.

An enquiry is now in progress in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Nagpur in which a Sub-Inspector, a Head Constable and several Police Constables are accused of causing the death, by torture, of a person who had been arrested in a dacoity case.

It is alleged that in order to induce him to disclose some stolen property, this person was tortured by beating him and by pouring cold water continuously over him at night until he died from the shock.

The case has caused considerable sensation.

SHILMAN RAILWAY.

Mr. Harrington's Report on Alignment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 13.

No decision has as yet been reached regarding the route of the Shilman railway beyond mile 300. Mr. Harrington, who is an expert on hill lines, recently examined the country lying beyond the rail-head and much may depend upon his report. His opinion as to the physical difficulties of the two routes in the tract north of the Khyber must carry great weight. But there are political considerations involved, and engineering views alone may not necessarily be accepted as final.

DEATH OF THE DHAKKA SARHANG.

Body Removed to Kabul for Interment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 13.

News reaches the *Pioneer* from Peshawar of the death of the Sarhang of Dhakka from fever on the 5th instant. He was over seventy years of age and was the trusted official of the Amir.

His body was sent from Dhakka to Kabul for burial there.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 13.

In response to a letter sent by Mr. Abdul Rahman, Secretary to the Central Standing Committee of the Aligarh Students, to the Trustees, asking them to re-open the College and promising good behaviour if they did so, the Trustees have decided to re-open the Aligarh College on the 20th instant, and all students are requested to return on that date.

It is understood that the enquiry into the cause of the recent disturbances commences to-day. The affair may be practically concluded as settled now, and in a very satisfactory manner.

JAMNAGAR FESTIVITIES.

The Jamshri's First Durbar.

RAJKOT RACES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, MARCH 13.

The last of the important functions in connection with the installation of the new Jam was the Durbar held this morning at Durbargada. It was the first Durbar of Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji and was largely attended. Every official and servant of the State was present and presented *nasar*. *Poshaks* and *nasars* from Chiefs and others which could not be presented at the Installation Durbar on Monday were received to-day. The presentations being over His Highness received various Addresses. Mr. Vissanji Khimji read an Address from the Bombay public which he brought personally with other members of the Deputation from Bombay.

Yesterday afternoon there were athletic sports of the Squadron of Imperial Lancers, and in the evening a display of fireworks.

Most of the guests leave to-morrow morning by Mail. Several are leaving to-day by a Special.

The Rajkot Races which were postponed on account of the installation, are coming off to-morrow, and most of the guests proceeding to their destination from Jamnagar are expected to attend the Races at Rajkot.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, FEBRUARY 13.

The ceremony of presentations at the Kacheri this morning was followed by presentations of addresses from Bombay, Karachi, and Jamnagar people. His Highness, replying to the address from his subjects, said he fully appreciated the kind feelings and expressions, and hoped he would be able to secure their confidence and trust. He wished he would in future hear of increasing happiness and goodwill of his subjects. He was gratified to note their cordial feelings and respect towards the late Jam Vibhaji, and as his son he prayed to the Almighty God that by His kindness he may be able to have the same place in the hearts of his subjects. His Highness, referring to the grievances mentioned in the address, remarked he wished that the condition of the people was not so bad as was represented. He would not make promises or create hopes among the subjects as to his future acts, until he had personally enquired into the state of affairs. He assured them that from that day he had made the happiness or otherwise of his subjects a personal matter.

The following is the telegraphic correspondence which passed between H.E. the Governor and the new Jam on the occasion of the latter's installation.—

To H.H. Ranjitsinghji, Jam Saheb of Navanagar,
From His Excellency Lord Lamington.

"Pray accept my hearty congratulations and wishes that to-day's ceremony may be happily fulfilled and may mark the commencement of a wise, prosperous and prolonged rule. May the Almighty bless you."

From Ranjitsinghji.
To His Excellency Lord Lamington.

"I am deeply grateful for Your Excellency's wire of congratulation and good wishes received during installation. I hope God will give me strength of mind, of purpose and of body to do my duty to my people and State. Also hope to earn the approbation of my Sovereign and his Government by my unswerving loyalty to His Person and them and by following the best and noblest traditions of my ancestors."

THE CHIEF OF AUNDH.

Charged with Misconduct and Maladministration.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 13.

A Commission, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cochrane Logan, Senior Collector and Magistrate, as President, and Mr. Charles Augustus Kincaid, the Sessions Judge at Poona, and His Highness the Chief of Bhor as members, has been appointed by the Government of Bombay to enquire into a series of grave charges formulated by Mr. Sigismund Raynor Arthur, the Political Agent of Aundh and Phaltan and Collector of Satara, against the Chief of Aundh, a Feudatory State, twenty miles from Satara.

The principal charge against the Chief is an attempt to poison his State *Kharbari*, but the Political Agent has further indictments of general misconduct and maladministration.

The Commission meets at Satara on the 21st instant.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908.

Activity in the Madras Presidency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 13.

On the suggestion of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Government of Madras has appointed Messrs. Alfred Chatterton and Edgar Thurston, as a Committee to collect Exhibits and render every assistance in connection with the Franco-British Exhibition of Science, Arts and Industries to be held in London in 1908.

A third member to the Committee is to be nominated by the Chamber.

THE CHEPAUK FIRE.

Five Lakhs of Survey Maps Destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 13.

Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor of Madras, visited the Board of Revenue Offices yesterday and inspected the wreckage and the burnt tower which it is expected may fall any moment.

The value of the Survey Maps destroyed is estimated at five lakhs, besides which a large quantity of tents has also been burnt or damaged.

GREAT FIRE AT DACCA.

Bazaar Gutted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

A big fire at Dacca reduced a bazaar in the town to ruins and much loss of property is reported.

KARACHI CHAMBER.

Mr. Webb Re-elected Chairman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 13.

Mr. Webb has been re-elected Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the rules having been altered to permit his going Home on leave without resigning.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE GAIKWAR'S SILVER JUBILEE. In former days the term "Gaikwar" was synonymous with misrule, injustice and oppression. Under its present most enlightened and conscientious ruler, the Baroda State has made ample atonement for the past. It is no mere conventional compliment to style it a model state. The character of Maharaja Syajirao was formed under the careful supervision and guidance of his teacher, Mr. Elliot, and his early training has yielded an abundant harvest of solid reforms and benefits to his people. It would be a limited and inadequate appreciation of the twenty-five years' rule of H. H. Maharaja Syajirao, if we were to say that his State has made very good progress. It has undergone a wonderful transformation, so that the Baroda of the past generation cannot recognize its own likeness in the Baroda of the present. The revenues are no longer farmed to the highest bidder; justice is no longer a commodity to be bought and sold; no harassing imposts, creating discontent out of all proportion to the trifling revenue got out of them, are levied; the people are no more the slaves of ignorance and rapine, nor are they considered as a lawful prize and instrument for ministering to the vices and follies of the ruler and his parasites. All this has disappeared for ever; and the present ruler of Baroda can point with pride and pleasure to the purity and efficiency of his administration, to roads and railways, schools and colleges, dispensaries and hospitals, mills and factories, as the result of strenuous work performed under his inspiration and guidance. A generation ago, it would have been a mad man's dream to suppose that Baroda would take the lead in all India in regard to free and compulsory education. Indeed, the central idea of His Highness has ever been universal education as providing the best means for reforms, whether social, administrative or political.

PRINCE AND PATRIOT. The Indian Prince, by his own example, can do much good outside his own territory. The chief who rules his State wisely and well, who does all in his power to train the faculty of his subjects for taking a competent part in public affairs and administration, who can demonstrate by the example of his own State the capacity of the Indian for holding positions of trust and responsibility, as well as point to whatever attitude he may possess for self-government, is a real benefactor of the whole country. For he can furnish the political aspirant in British India with a strong argument in support of his claim. As a matter of fact, however, the Native States are generally far behind the British territory in progress and enlightenment, and their rulers have yet shown no great disposition to relax their despotism, or abandon the patriarchal form of Government. A well-governed Native State can afford a far better and more reliable evidence of the capacity of Indians for high administrative posts than Mr. Theodore Morison's novel proposal of a British district being entirely officered by Indian Civil Servants, an experiment open to some obvious objections of a serious nature. The Prince of a model state is, in this respect, a patriot in the best sense of the term.

JUBILEE GIFTS. The hallowed custom of Indian Princes to celebrate a landmark in their lives or administration has been to weigh themselves in the balance against gold or silver, and then distribute it as alms to Brahmins. The Gaikwar has signalized his Jubilee in a more enlightened and catholic spirit by a number of boons and concessions affecting the public welfare and advancement. The most important of these, to my mind, is the foundation of five scholarships for sending students to Europe. The number of these scholarships can be considerably enhanced by adopting the commercial principle which has been tried with such success in connection with the Tata Scholarships. If care will be taken in selecting the very best students for learning the arts and sciences of the West, Baroda will have received an enormous benefit from the scheme, by the time the Golden Jubilee of the Maharaja comes to be celebrated, twenty-five years hence.

PROTECTION OF INDIAN CHILDREN. The meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children held this week under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of Bombay must have served to remind the general public that there was such a Society in existence. If it was doing any good work, it was done by stealth. It was apparent from the speeches made on the occasion that it was necessary to stir up the Society to an exercise of greater energy and enthusiasm, and to make a strong appeal for subscriptions for enabling it to carry on its work in a satisfactory manner. Prominence was given by a number of speakers to the evil of the dedication of girls by their parents to Khandoba. The *Morlees* wedded to the God are under a sort of religious vow to lead a life of immorality; and their issue, who are known as "Kadu Vel" or "the Bitter Creeper"—an apt and striking metaphor—are branded from their birth and doomed to a life of degradation. Some months ago, a few leading citizens of Poona addressed a representation to Government for the prevention of this baneful practice by legislation. As the custom is supposed to be sanctified by religion, Government are likely to pause before imposing on it a peremptory interdict. The cry of "Religion in danger!" is sure to be raised by the ignorant, and there are educated Indians, who are so bigoted, and so jealous of foreign interference with the customs and usages of the people, however noxious and degrading they may be, that they will be only two willing to arouse the passions of the populace, and propagate discontent. We have, however, the authoritative statement of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar that the law, as it stands, is sufficient to cover such cases. If such is the case, there seems to be no great desire on the part of the authorities to enforce it.

A CATALOGUE OF ABUSES. This is but one particular phase of the work which lies before the Society, and it was made so much of at the meeting because it appeals strongly to the imagination. There are various other directions, covering a far wider field, in which the energy and resources of the Society can be very usefully employed. Indian parents are remarkable for their love and tenderness for their children, and cases of parental cruelty, such as happen in the West, are almost non-existent in this country. But there are nevertheless numerous abuses having nothing to do with physical torture, which may engage the interest of this benevolent organisation. Babies deserted by their mothers in pitiable circumstances; children abandoned by their parents in the dire exigency of famine; children employed in factories on work which is deleterious to their health or morals; girls who are victimized in violation of the limit set by the Age of Consent Act, and who suffer in consequence permanent injury, or death in many cases; girls exposed to an immoral life by their own parents under the stress of poverty, or by wicked persons for their own gain; children maimed and deformed for the purpose of begging—these are among the wrongs which will fully employ the energy of the Society. But to make its work effective on a fairly large scale, adequate funds are needed.

CASTE ON WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE. We may say of Caste as it has been truly said of Truth, mighty is Caste, and it shall always prevail. The Kapole Banyas, in public meeting assembled, have formally excommunicated a couple for the heinous offence of a widow re-marriage, as well as the issue that will be born of the ungodly union. They have also passed a general decree pronouncing its ban upon all such unions that may take place in future, in the hope, (provided the secular law will allow it), of saving itself the trouble and expense of convening a caste meeting on every such occasion. The Kapoles have thus not only bound themselves to a particular line of action, but they have also bound their heirs, successors and assigns—if they can. I should have thought that the Kapoles had advanced somewhat since the old days, nigh upon forty years ago, when it was up in arms against the late Mr. Madhowdas Rugnathdas—a reformer of greater sincerity and courage never lived—for having married a widow. They have maintained the honour and tradition of the genius of caste, and have demonstrated to all India that while the world must progress and all must come under the spell of the Time Spirit, it is possible for caste to stand still, in defiance of the very law of nature. Not a single note of dissent was heard at the meeting. Perhaps, the dissenters shrunk from making their voice heard, fearing an irate and overwhelming majority against them. Perhaps, the collective wisdom of the Kapoles is absolutely united over this question, however widely they may be divided on others. There was lately a difference, threatening at one time to develop into a dangerous split, over the honorary offices connected with a projected orphanage; but there is perfect unanimity over the vital issue involved in the question of widow re-marriage. Here, there were no social spoils, in the shape of honours and distinctions, however petty and paltry, to hanker after and wrangle over. The retrograde resolution involved no contention or competition for honours, and while it placated Caste, it called for no individual sacrifice. No motive existed, therefore, for disunion.

DION.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

Departure from Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught returned to Calcutta yesterday evening after spending a quiet week end at Barrackpore and attending Divine Service there on Sunday morning.

LATER.

Their Royal Highnesses left Calcutta early this afternoon. The departure was private. Before leaving, they motored to Belvedere to pay a farewell visit to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Arrangements were made for the Royal Visitors to embark on the R. I. M. S. "Guide" at the Chandpal Ghat, the new landing stage, at a quarter to 1 p.m., but it was some time after that hour had struck that the Duke and Duchess arrived on the pontoon.

Lord Kitchener, who went to see them off, was on the landing in good time and chatted with Major-General Maxwell whilst waiting for their Royal Highnesses. General Macdonald was also amongst those awaiting the Duke and Duchess who arrived accompanied by Captain Ponsonby, Miss Pelly and Colonel Adam, the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, and remained talking for a few minutes on the pontoon. Before going on board Their Royal Highnesses were presented with a beautiful bouquet of orchids and other choice blossoms by Mr. Chatterjee. The Duke was on the deck rail talking to the Commander-in-Chief whilst the moorings were being cast off and until just before the "Guide" fell away from the landing stage. Lord Kitchener stood still whilst Miss Pelly took photographs with her hand camera.

The Royal Party seemed in excellent spirits and cheering "good-byes" were exchanged with the group on the pontoon.

The "Guide" which was commanded by Captain Wardle will take Their Royal Highnesses as far as the Diamond Harbour where they will be transhipped to the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge."

Captain Mackenzie, A.-D.-C., to the Viceroy was told off to accompany the party up to the Diamond Harbour.

LORD KITCHENER'S DINNER.

Successful Social Function.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The Commander-in-Chief's Dinner at the Treasury Gate, Fort William, passed off very pleasantly. In addition to their Royal Highnesses, there were present the Ladies Elliot; the Maharaja and Maharani of Cooch Behar; the Hon'ble Major General Scott; the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay; Colonel Bingham; Major-General and Mrs. Sclater; Major General Martin; Brigadier-General Sir Ronald and Mrs. Macdonald; Colonel and Mrs. Denne; Major Ross; Colonel and Mrs. Carpendale; Colonel and Mrs. Townshend and Major and Mrs. Wolfe Murray.

The Orchestre Du Conservatoire was in attendance and played an excellent selection of music.

COMILLA RIOTS.

Signs of Amicable Settlement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

After a week of excitement the disturbances at Comilla appear to have ended.

A meeting of the leading men of the town was held for an amicable discussion of the matters in dispute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

Everything is going on smoothly at Comilla. The Commissioner is still there conducting the enquiry. The charges of rioting, theft and assault are being got into order, but it is impossible to trace the assailant of Mr. Cursetji, as he was unable to identify anyone.

SHOOTING PASS RULES.

Strict Orders Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

The following has been added to the Shooting Pass Rules:—

Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of departments, granted a shooting pass will, before proceeding, have all firearms entered on their pass examined by the officer who signed the pass, or by an Armourer if one is available in the station.

SECUNDERABAD CHEQUE FORGERY.

Case Adjourned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 13.

J. Osborne *alias* A. Emdean, who stands charged with alleged forgery of a cheque, by signing Captain Guyon's name, was brought up on remand to-day before Major Wake, Cantonment Magistrate. The case had been previously adjourned to enable the accused to establish his right to be tried as a British-born subject. To-day the interrogatories had not all been returned, but Major Wake remarked that on referring to Poona he found that when trying accused there before, he had decided that he could not justify his claim to be tried as a British-born subject.

The case has been adjourned till the 23rd.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

Furlough and Leave of Officers.—The Government of India have approved of the extension for a further period of one year from the 1st January 1907 of the sanction notified in India Army Order No. 118 of 1904 to Messrs. P. Henderson and Company's steamers plying between Glasgow, Liverpool and Rangoon being placed provisionally on the same footing as the Peninsular and Oriental and other steamship Companies, with respect to officers travelling by such steamers being exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their furlough or leave by reason of any delay in the arrival of the vessel in which they return to India, provided the steamer was timed to arrive within the period of such furlough or leave.

THE MOTOR DINNER.

An Evening of Wit and Wine.

The Cult of Speed was greatly in evidence at the annual Dinner of the Motor Union of Western India at the Taj Mahal Hotel last night. The assembled diners were bade to the feast by the vigorous toot-tooting of motor horns, and when the tables were cleared for the walnuts and the wine a natty little automobile ran round the tables with the cigars, and all went merry as a marriage bell. The spread was in the Taj's most sumptuous style, the tables scintillated with plate and flowers, the speeches sparkled with the quips of the road, and the atmosphere over the whole showed how thoroughly automobilism conduces to the *joie de vivre*. Sir Lawrence Jenkins was there, pink and pert and full of fun, and seeming to say "Am I not a worthy representative of 'Jolly Jenkin,' renowned in song?" Lady Jenkins was equally cheery, and the few other ladies, including Mrs. Tata and Mrs. Morland, and the bright head-gear of a few native gentlemen lent some welcome touches of colour to the assembly. The diners were seated at several long tables instead of at a number of small ones as last year, but where the spirit of good humour is present it doesn't matter much how people are arranged, so long as they can bear the judicial jests. And for all the arrangements for this the most delightful function in the yearly round of life in Bombay a word of encomium must be given to Mr. N. M. Marshall, without whom we truly confess that automobilism in Bombay would be stagnant indeed. What Dickens was to Christmas in England, Marshall is to motoring in Western India!

Covers were laid for 201 persons, and at the main table, from which the others abutted longitudinally, and near it were seated:—The Hon Mr Justice Pratt, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Sassoon David, H. H. the Nawab of Sachin, the Hon Mr and Mrs G O W Dunn, Mr Lowndes, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. G. Lovat Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. R Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. T. Treble, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Davar, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. A. Turner Laing, Mr. Walter Lang, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Stringfellow, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sheppard, Miss Paul, Mr. and Mrs. McBain, the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. W. S. L. Cameron, Mr. P. M. Dastoor, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Mr. W. L. Souter, Mr. A. T. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Ross, Mr. Pherose C. Sethna, Mr. R. F. Malabarwala, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brady, Mr. and Mrs J. F. Bradbury, Col. Benson, Mr and Mrs. G. C. Plinston, Aga Shamsoodin Shah, Mr R E Enthoven, Mr Byrne, Mr. Birch, Mrs. Morland, Captain Naylor, Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Muhamadbhoy Datubhoy, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Muhamadbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Sulleman Abdool Wahed, Mr. Golamhusein Carrimbhoy, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Taleyarkhan, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Tata, and Mr. A. J. Billimoria.

On the tables being cleared, the Chairman (Sir Lawrence Jenkins) in proposing the toast of "The Union," reminded the diners that last year the question of a speed limit was under discussion. Since then, he said, it had been imposed and without discussing its merits he referred to the considerate and fair spirit in which their increased powers were exercised by the Police.

He expressed his confidence that if motorists were only considerate on their side this treatment would be continued.

The motor, he said, had come to stay, the number of motor cars in Bombay had greatly increased, motor services had been established in various parts of the country, and the Motor of Commerce was being introduced.

The motor, he said, had not yet gained general popular favour in Bombay; there was the trouble of dust, and dustless roads had not yet come. Yet consideration would live down prejudice.

Last year there was a prize-giving in connection with the Reliability Trials; circumstances had made such trials impossible this year, and so Mr. Marshall had organised the Motor Show and Gymkhana.

He referred in the highest terms to Mr. Marshall's successful labours, and said the greatest praise was due to him, and the Union were fortunate to secure him as one of the Secretaries for the coming year. Mr. Marshall had been ably assisted by Dr. Deane and Mr. Davar.

He thanked the Donors for their pecuniary support and referred to the great assistance received from the Motor Trade of Bombay. The Motor Trade in Bombay he said, was leading the way in India. It supplied the wants of Motorists and it deserved their support.

In conclusion, he referred to the work done by the Union and pointed out that there was much for them to do. Roads around Bombay needed mending and facilities of transport both of Petrol and Cars should be increased, and the Union's influence to secure this would be materially strengthened if it had the support of all Motorists. The object of the Union was to protect the interest of Motorists, but that involved nothing antagonistic to the interest of the Public.

The other toasts were "The Winners" proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, to which Mr. F. J. Preston, replied.

The Health of the Visitors and Guests was proposed by Mr. Mulraj Khatau, Colonel Benson replying.

The vote of thanks to Sir Lawrence Jenkins for presiding was proposed by Mr. W. D. Sheppard in a speech in the happiest vein and was responded to with the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and vociferous hoorahs.

In the course of the evening Lady Jenkins presented the prizes won in the recent Motor Gymkhana. They were as follows:—

Starting and Stopping:—1st Prize: Mr. D. L. Khimji's 24-30 Richard Brasier, 2nd Prize: Mr. Mulraj Khatau's 10-12 H. P. Coventry-Humber.

Motor House Competition.—Class A. Mr. P. D. Bolton's 10 H. P. Clement-Bayard; Class B: Mr. P. Taylor's 15 H. P. Siddeley.

Tortoise Race.—1st Prize: Mr. Cassumalli J. Peerbhoy's 24 H. P. Richard Brasier; 2nd Prize: Mr. Narotum M. Goculdas's 10-12 H. P. Coventry Humber.

220 Yards Backwards.—Class A: Mr. P. Orr's 6 H. P. Wolseley; Class B: Bombay Motor Car Co., Ld., 40 H. P. Fiat.

Prosecution Stakes:—1st Prize Mr. Cassumali J. Peerbhoy.

Hair Pin Corner Stakes.—1st prize: Mons. Paul Picard's 26 H. P. Richard Brasier; 2nd prize: Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy's 8 H.P. De Dion.

Anti-Vibration Stakes.—1st prize: Mr. Narenji Dwarkadas' 26 H.P. Richard Brasier.

Motor Musical Chairs.—Mr. J. Van Praag.

Ladies' Event—Gates and Posts.—1st Prize: Miss Crommelin's 8 H. P. De Dion.

Gretna Green Race:—1st Prize: Mr. J. D. Davar's 40 H. P. Fiat (Madame Tata); 2nd Prize: Mr. H. C. Dignasse's 16-20 Sunbeam (Mrs. Cooke).

Ladies' Passenger Race.—1st Prize: Mr. Paul Picard's 26 H. P. Richard Brasier (Mrs. Benson and Mrs. Ellis); 2nd Prize: Mr. H. Pack's 40 H. P. De Deitrich, (Mrs. MacBain and Mrs. Chrystal).

Beading Race.—Class A: Mr. A. Luar's 10 H. P. Clement Bayard; Class B: Mr. F. J. Preston's 10-12 H. P. Coventry Humber.

Legal Limit or Police Commissioner's Stakes:—Mr. W Harper's 16-24 Fiat.

Appearance Competition.—Class A: Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas's 35 H. P. Reylante; Class B: Mr. Mulraj Khatau's 16-20 H. P. Beeston Humber; Class C: Mr. A. Turner Laing (Bo. M. C. Co's) 40 H. P. Fiat; Class D: Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal's 14-18 H. P. Clement Bayard.

Special Appearance Competition.—Class E: Bombay Motor Car Co.'s 40 H. P. Fiat Limosine; (Mesdames Laing, MacBain, and Moreland.)

Motor Carnival.—Mr. M. C. Petit—A cup. Mon. Paul Picard—A cup.

THE YEAR'S REPORT.

Prior to the dinner the annual meeting of the Union was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel when the following report was read:—During the year 46 (new) Ordinary Members were elected, and 26 joined the Union as Life Members. During the year 17 resigned, mostly on account of their absence from Bombay. Total number of Members up-to-date, 152. 15 Committee Meetings were held during the year. In deference to the wishes of a large majority of Members living in Bombay, Club Rooms were started on 15th October 1906 at 28 Esplanade Road (next to the Bombay Club) where all available English and American Motor literature as well as plans, charts, and useful books of reference can be consulted. The Committee regret that little advantage is taken of the room, for which a high rental of Rs. 160 per mensem is paid. At the last Committee Meeting it was resolved to give the room a further trial for a few months more, and the same will be kept up if sufficient interest is taken by the members which would justify the Committee to pay and continue the high rental.

The Union was affiliated with the Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland on the 22nd January, 1907.

Mr. Ballin Hinde, the representative of the Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland who attended a Committee meeting explained to the Committee the following amongst other special advantages secured by affiliation:—

All information connected with Motoring in Great Britain and Ireland. Information, advice, and all assistance to members of our Union when in England including issue of licenses, route maps, etc., and for securing assistance of expert Engineers and assistance of Union Solicitors at an agreed scale. Nomination of our representative from Bombay to sit in the General Committee of the Union. The Committee have thought it desirable to reduce the ordinary yearly subscription to Rs. 20 from Rs. 36 and Rs. 5 for Members residing outside Bombay.

During the year the Committee took active steps to point out to Government the desirability of expunging some of the provisions of the bill, dealing with rules and regulations framed under section 9 and 10 of the Motor Vehicles Act.

The Committee wish to place on record their deep sense of appreciation of the friendly feeling of the

Bombay Police towards the general body of Motorists in Bombay.

During the year the Committee have from time to time approached Government and the Railway Companies to induce them to reduce duty and freight on export and import (inland) of Petrol and for additional facilities to Motorists travelling by Rail.

At the Committee meeting held on the 26th of June 1906 it was resolved to organise reliability trials over a course of 800 miles viz, from Bombay to Sawantwadi and back. The Committee regret the trials had to be abandoned for many reasons. (1) Want of sufficient accommodation for a large number of people at Kolapore and Sawantwadi. (2) Want of proper messing arrangements. (3) The cost of running the Trials and (4) Paucity of entries.

The expenses in connection with the Bombay Mahableshwar Trials organised in 1906 over a course of 480 miles came to nearly Rs. 7000, and it was pointed out to the Committee by Mr. J. D. Davar, the retiring Honorary Secretary, that the Bombay-Sawantwadi Trials, if organised, and run, would cost at least Rs. 10,000 on account of the distance (which is almost double that of last year's) and want of Messing and Hotel arrangements.

It was resolved at the Committee Meeting on 22nd January, 1907, to organise a Motor Gymkhana and Automobile Show.

The said Gymkhana and Show took place on 22nd February, 1907, on the Maidan, where over 300 entries were received for various Gymkhana Events, and over 60 cars took part. In the Show section over 30 carts of well known and prominent makers were exhibited. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was given in awards and prizes and the entire cost of holding the Gymkhana and the Show came out of Entrance fees, Gate money and subscriptions. The general Fund of the Motor Union was not touched. The Gymkhana and Show were the first of their kind in Bombay, and in spite of numerous entries the events were carefully arranged and successfully carried out.

The Out-going Committee desires to put on record the able services rendered to the Union by all its Honorary officers and the revival of Motor Interest in Bombay is due to the energy of Mr. N. M. Marshall, the Special Motor Gymkhana Secretary, and his collegues, Dr. Deane and Mr. J. D. Davar, to whose energy the success of the Motor Gymkhana was due. The Committee's grateful thanks are due to Members of the Union and others who assisted in the Gymkhana and the Show. As judges and otherwise, and in special to Mr. S. O. W. Deane who acted as Principal Judge.

The following is the Committee:—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., was re-elected President; Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, the Hon. Mr. R. A. Lamb I.C.S., C.I.E. and the Hon. Mr. Herbert Batty, I.C.S. Vice-President. The Hon. Mr. G. Owen Dunn was elected Chairman with Lt Col. M. A. T. Collie, I. M. S, as Vice-Chairman and Mr. N. M. Marshall, Joint Honorary Secretary, with Captain L. T. R. Hutchinson I. M. S. The rest of the members are Dr. A. H. Deane, Mr. J. D. Davar, Major C. H. L. Meyer, Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas, Major F. E. Swinton, I. M. S., Mulraj Khatau, Mr. C. R. Crommelin, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. F. J. Preston, Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas, Mr. A. Turner Laing, Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama and Mr. R. D. Tata.

ALEXANDRA N. G. ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

Prize Distribution.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. Batty presided at the Annual Prize Distribution to the pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, held yesterday afternoon, in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, at Dhobi Talao, Bombay, when the attendance was very large.

Dr. M. B. Kolah, the Honorary Secretary of the Institution, read the Annual Report, which stated among other things that, at the opening of the year there were 126 pupils on the roll; the number increased to 133 at the close; of these 101 were Parsees, 27 Hindus, 2 Mussalmans, 2 Israelites, and one Portuguese. This interesting variety of nationalities among the pupils was only possible in the Alexandra Institution, as it was the one Girls' school in this Presidency which was open to all the different Indian-born communities and thus afforded excellent ground for the growth as well as the strengthening of that kindly inter-communion and friendship during school-life between the girls of the several communities, such as cannot but be mutually beneficial, both morally, socially and intellectually. It was satisfactory to find that the Hindus were beginning to appreciate the educational advantages which the Alexandra Institution afforded. There were as many as 27 Hindu girls on the roll. There was room, however, for a good many more. On the other hand, it was regrettable that the many well-to-do Mussalmans, especially of the Khoja, Borah and Memon communities, who are said to be free from religious prejudices, held back from availing themselves of such an Institution as the Alexandra, for the education of their girls. The great success of the Institution at the University Matriculation Examination was year by year fully maintained. During the year under review there were ten pupils sent up, and of these six passed, obtaining fairly high marks.

Of all the numerous girl-candidates at the last Matriculation Examination Jerbai S. Setna scored the highest total marks and this highly creditable performance entitled her to the University Chatfield prize of Rs. 100 Owing, however, to the inadvertent non observance of an immaterial and quite uncalled-for formality, this young lady student had been refused this prize, which had been decreed to another girl who came far below Miss Setna in the list of successful girl-candidates. A proper representation was made by Miss Setna to the University Syndicate against the manifest injustice and impropriety of denying the prize to a person who had really won it, and awarding it to another who had not; this representation had, it is believed, been unsuccessful. Jerbai Setna, was an exceptionally brilliant student, and carries off both the Alexandra Institution Baimai Cowasjee Jeevanjee Memorial Gold Medal and the Avabai M. Bhownagree Silver Medal for the highest total marks and the highest marks in English at the Matriculation Examination.

The report further showed a satisfactory progress in the Drawing Class, the Music Class, the French Class, the Calisthenics Class, and in needlework. Of the annual scholarships founded by the National Indian Association in memory of Miss Mary Carpenter and awarded after an examination by the Bombay Educational Department, four had been won by pupils of the Institution in 1906. Miss Krishnabai Shaw Thakar, a Hindu student, won the competitive English Essay prize for 1906. The prize was given by the National Indian Association and was open to all girls' schools, European and Anglo-Vernacular, in Bombay.

The Report further complimented Miss Katharine Burn, B. A., the Lady Superintendent of the Institution, Miss Merbai Gazdar, the French Teacher, and Miss Frances Short, Leader of the Goldsmiths' Institution of London, the holder of several gold, silver and bronze medals and now responsible for the Calisthenics Class of the Institution for the excellent work done by them during the year. The donations during the year amounted to Rs. 1,900, of which Rs. 1,000 were contributed by Mr. Dorabjee P. Cama of London, in the name of Mrs. Cama.

A musical programme, comprising French, English and Guzerati recitations, action song, and Calisthenics, was gone through, the entertainment concluding with Choruses from Cantata Flora's Festival, beautifully rendered by the girls of the senior class.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting at considerable length. In the course of his remarks he said that the excellent work done at the Institution was commendable. He congratulated the Teaching Staff and the pupils who were the two most important factors that contributed so profusely towards the successful results that had been witnessed that afternoon. Speaking of the University Chatfield Prize, referred to in the report, the Chairman observed that he did not know why Miss Setna was refused that prize, but one fact for her consolation was that they all appreciated her talents and her abilities. What she now wanted from them was their sympathy, and he was sure this was amply shown. The Chairman reviewed the early history of the Parsees as appertained to the system of introducing education amongst them, and eulogized the efforts in the direction of the late Mr. Maneckji Cursetji and his son, Mr. Cursetji Maneckji, the present President of the Board of the Directors of the Institution. He referred to the past when the Parsees looked with aversion on female education as now imparted to them. He was happy to find that the old custom of "Pardenashin" among Parsee ladies had been rooted out of them, and they had now learnt to delight in the intellectual enjoyment. In his concluding remarks the speaker dilated upon the advantages of female education, upon the duties of a female as a child, a wife and a mother, in whose hands rested the future of India.

Mrs. Batty then distributed the prizes.

It was announced that the Chairman had contributed Rs. 50 towards the prize distribution.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE BISHOP AND THE LAITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be glad if you could find room for another word on this subject. The wholly extravagant statements of your correspondent in Monday's issue hardly deserve consideration, but when he asserts that the Bishop is turning the children out of their Father's mansion, and almost implies that this will drive them outside the fold of the Church, it is emphatically necessary to enter a strong protest. If the writer really imagines that 99 per cent of the school children will be adversely affected by the Bishop's ruling, he is welcome to do so; but few persons, except those whose wish is father to their thought, will be found to do so. Looking at the matter from another point of view, that of the ordinary laity who communicate, the Bishop's action will be a source of extreme satisfaction to many who object to crowds of onlookers at their most solemn services. Only a few weeks ago I was very much distracted by a party of school-girls who were attending the Cathedral choral Communion Service one Sunday morning. To them, who were of too tender an age to communicate themselves, the ceremony seemed rather an interesting show than a solemn religious service; they liked being there because they could stare at and criticise the communicants as they walked up the aisle. It was only one group that specially annoyed me, but on other occasions other groups have been the wrongdoers and the same thing has been experienced by me and others in St. Mary's Church at Poona. In fact, ever since I came to this part of India three years ago, it has struck me as most regrettable that a practice which is only found in the most extreme Churches in England—and is ever so being now restricted by some of the bishops as an unwarrantable innovation—should be tolerated in the mother church of this diocese, particularly when there are so few alternative churches to attend. In my case—and I know of similar cases—the abuse in question has caused me such annoyance that I have had to abandon Sunday morning attendance altogether. If your correspondent had had such unfortunate persons as myself in his mind when he spoke of eviction from church, then he would have hit the nail on the head; as it is he has made a lamentably one-sided statement, and his desire to beland a practice which the Anglican Church has had no knowledge of until the last few years, has led him to hurl blind accusations against his Bishop, with the object of discrediting him in the eyes of his flock and thereby rendering Church discipline impossible.

COMMON SENSE.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with regret the letter which appeared in your to-day's issue regarding the attitude of the local papers towards the Caucus movement. The writer, I fear, swayed by a current of party bias, declares that the indignant protest and just contempt directed by the independent local press on the Caucus are evoked by the fact that Sir Pherozeshah is a Parsee. I do not agree with him there, nor do I propose to enter into details with him on the point. It is of little consequence who is personally the direct sufferer by the mean tactics of the boycotting Caucus. I would rather ask the writer if he believes that the L. S. G. will not suffer by the exclusion of popular leaders from the Corporation and the introduction of a preponderating official element therein Every citizen of Bombay who has allied himself with the independent Anti-Caucus is grieved with the success (perhaps transient) that has attended the moves of the Caucus, not because the main brunt of the Caucus attack was directed on Sir Pherozeshah, but because the best interests of the city are liable to be endangered. What if the loud talk about the highhandedness and masterfulness of Sir Pheroz shah is a mere superficiality invented by the clever Caucus, while the hidden motive is the passing of some pet government project in an officialised Corporation!

I endorse the writer's remarks about the much-felt want of an independent Congress organ in Bombay. The want was never more felt than in these days of the Caucus warfare when day after day the morning mouth-piece of the Caucus poured columns after columns ceaselessly appealing to the J. P.s, to vote for the ticket and to wholly exclude what it called Bondsmen. It indulged in all sorts of explanations and arguments and sought to convince its easily led Bondsmen about the honest and independent motives of the Caucus. But the views of the city remained unexpressed; everybody protested against the movement; but how to give vent to the general indignation nobody knew.—Yours etc.

C. S. T.

March 13.

CORPORAL WEMYSS.

Investigation by the Darjeeling Magistrate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The Magistrate's Court at Darjeeling was again crowded to-day for the resumed investigation of the charge against Corporal Wemyss.

Sergeant Edward Cooke of the Royal Garrison Artillery of Kalapabar said that Wemyss went to him at 1 o'clock on the 5th instant, and borrowed a Pathan knife and said he wanted to buy one similar to it as a curio to take home with him. On the same night at about 7 o'clock he returned the knife saying that he had stabbed Amy Gardner. Witness asked if he was dreaming, seeing him look dazed and absolutely stupefied. He said—"No." Witness then arrested him and took him to the Guard-Room and thereafter handed the knife to Quarter-Master Sergeant Jeffs who gave it to the Police when they called that night. Wemyss was the most quiet and inoffensive man that the witness had ever known and he was most courteous to women. He was never known to have done a mean thing.

Mr. Gardner said that he was Amy's father, and that Sergeant Leake had his consent to propose to Amy, but had not done so Last October Wemyss showed undue attention to Amy and witness spoke to him to desist, as marriage with him was impossible. Gardner saw Wemyss for the first time on the 3rd instant on his way to Church and said to him he was glad to find him back from Camp and asked him to call.

Mrs Gardner was very hysterical and the Court-room had to be cleared before she could give her evidence. She said that Wemyss was "best-man" to Sergeant Hewson when he married her elder daughter last year.

The Civil Surgeon said that he had conducted the *post mortem* and found a wound on the chest of the deceased which had penetrated the lungs to the aorta, and that the wound could not have been self inflicted. There were four other superficial cuts and scratches on the deceased's shoulder and arms which might have been, he said, caused by a struggle, or were the result of the withdrawal of the knife from the chest.

A peon who was examined said that he had taken letters to Wemyss and back on the 4th.

A Corporal stated that when Wemyss was put in the Guard Room he searched his pockets and found a letter and a purse in which was found a locket with the photographs of Amy and the accused in miniature.

Mr. Small said that the accused had come into Messrs. Smith Stanistreet's shop on the 5th and told him that a lady had met with an accident and asked if he could heal a serious wound. Witness advised him to call a doctor.

Further hearing of the case will be resumed to-morrow.

GANGES JUTE MILL.

Outbreak of a Fresh Fire.

TWO LAKHS DAMAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

A fresh fire broke out in the Ganges Jute Mil last evening and threatens to prove as serious as that of last week. The damage will, it is believed, not fall far short of two lakhs of rupees.

ARBUTHNOT'S FAILURE.

The following is a summary of the official Assignee's report:—The following is a short sketch of the history of the Firm during the few years preceding the suspension though the materials available are scanty in the absence of nearly all the private correspondence:—In 1899 the deposits, which for some years had remained almost stationary, made a big jump of 13 lakhs, and the Firm, which had been struggling to recuperate itself from the crushing losses of the London House in 1893—95, launched out into fresh ventures on three main lines: (1) More money is sunk in an attempt to resuscitate the "dead blocks" of Estates by converting them from Coffee into Tea and Pepper. (2) Nearly 5 lakhs is sunk in the Calcutta Cement Works. (3) Heavy speculations on the London Market are begun. Disastrous failure attended all these ventures. Coffee proved an unprofitable lock-up, Calcutta Cement lost over 2 lakhs on working by the end of 1904, and at that date represented practically a loss of nearly 10 lakhs. During 1902-03 many lakhs had been drained away to London for a speculative Consols' Account, speculations in S. African Gold Mine Shares and others-called "investments." The Balance Sheets showed continuous losses. How could the Firm stand such a drain? The clue is found in the Fixed Deposit figures which show that—

In 1900-01	deposits rose	... 14 lakhs
" 1901-02	" "	... 18 "
" 1903-04	" "	... 22 "

In spite of this huge mass of fresh capital pouring in to fill the gap made by these losses. In the autumn of 1903 there was very considerable money pressure. The withdrawal of a deposit of Rs.5 lakhs by the Travancore Government was expected, and it was met only by resorting to London, which, after considerable pressure, put Madras in funds. In October, 1904, the flotation of the Industrials was put through, its main object being to enable the Firm to get clean advances on Pro-Notes, and within a few months a largely extended cash credit was arranged with Arbuthnot, Lathom and Co. upon debentures of the Company, and an extended credit appears to have been very necessary. The Firm's credit had already been considerably impaired in the Banking world, and probably outside it for deposits fell 7 lakhs in 1904-05, and the pinch was felt at once.

Early in 1905 the Bank of Madras became uneasy as to the loans outstanding upon the old Companies which had been converted into the Industrials, and were anxious to get some security for them. They became apparently so very pressing upon this point, and particularly after the circulation of certain rumours in the early part of December as to the stability of the Firm which were current both in the Bazar and in Banking circles, that to meet the Bank's demands the Mysore Sugar Co. was floated. The flotation, even if contemplated before, was put through in a very short period, apparently about ten days, in the middle of December, 1905. Sir George does not admit any urgency in the formation of the Company, but the correspondence certainly seems to indicate such urgency. At any rate, debentures were issued immediately after the flotation and pledged to the Bank, and it is very noticeable that no separate books have been opened for the Company, but the accounts have remained as heretofore in the books of Arbuthnot & Co.

At this time there can be little doubt that the Firm was in considerable difficulties, as appears by a letter of Sir George Arbuthnot to Mr, Young in March, 1906. Sir George Arbuthnot considered it imperative that he should remain in Madras as he anticipated having to apply to the Bank at any moment for further financial assistance. About this time the Firm failed, whether by accident or not cannot be said, to meet certain of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Lathom & Co.'s drafts, an omission which, if a mere coincidence, was a very singular one. Early in June the Firm was in such straits that Sir George Arbuthnot had to apply to Messrs. Binny & Co. to take over a lakh of Industrial Preference shares under an arrangement by which the Firm had to buy them back within three months. This transaction was put through in haste and with as much secrecy as possible.

It would seem that the Bank of Madras, in July, were aware of the precarious position of the Firm and were pressing the Industrials to furnish them with some security on their 5 lakhs Pro-Note Loan, of which 4½ lakhs was still outstanding. The Firm was, therefore, forced to set free certain debentures from Arbuthnot, Lathom & Co, thus curtailing their power to draw for emergent needs on that source of supply, and the debentures were deposited by the Company with the Bank. At the same time the Firm were evidently very anxious, in view of possible suspension, to give the Industrials something as a set off against the huge Credit Balance standing on their Current Account. The Mysore Sugar Co. Debentures, the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co's shares, the debentures on the Deccan Sugar Co., were all in quick succession transfered to the Industrials and debited against their account. While, later on, on the 10th August and the 20th October, two instalments of half a lakh were paid to the Bank of Madras and debited against the Industrials, while a further half lakh was transferred upon 20th October.

Mr. Young states that Sir George Arbuthnot showed him letters early in August which he had written to Mr. Macfadyen in July with reference to the seriousness of the situation and stating that, unless London could pay off a part of their indebtedness to the Firm, the Firm would have to stop payment. From that time apparently constant communications by cable took place between London and Madras, but only those from the 10th October are in existence. A curious clerical error in the office seems to have hastened the end. A fixed deposit for 3½ lakhs in the name of Rajah V. Krishun Bahadur was falling due in the middle of October and had been entered as Rs. 35,000 instead of Rs.3,50,000 upon a list of pending withdrawals made for Sir George. This error was only detected when notice of withdrawal was given by the Rajah on the 7th October, and no provision had been made for it. In desperation, urgent telegrams were sent to London. On the 10th October Sir George telegraphed to Mr. Macfadyen as follows:—

"Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, to Magdala London (dated 9-10-06)—Notice has been given very unexpectedly withdrawal 3½ lakhs is wanted immediately tomorrow. Unless you can remit immediately 2 lakhs it is absolutely necessary stop payment forthwith we shall require further 1½ lakhs within two weeks our opinion it is impossible for us to continue."

MADRAS LIABILITIES.

The gross estimated Liabilities of the Madras House according to the Schedule are............ 301 lakhs,

According to the Accountants' Preliminary Report.. 277 do.

The difference is................................ 24 do.

The difference is accounted for roughly as follows:—The Insolvents have taken into their Schedule the gross liabilities to secured creditors as about 33 lakhs without setting off the value of securities; this would reduce the gross amount of liabilities including sundry differences to 268 lakhs. The Accountants set off the liabilities against the value of the securities but have included about 9 lakhs on account of interest on Deposit Accounts bearing interest which is not included in the Schedule. Deducting this, it leaves 268 lakhs. The small difference is on minor accounts. Subject, therefore, to final adjustments, which cannot be made at present pending further information and Accounts from London, the liabilities in Madras which will rank for dividend may be taken approximately at 277 lakhs. This is made up as follows:—

Fixed Deposits	... ...	234½ lakhs.
Interest on Deposits	... ...	9 de.
Current Accounts	... ...	25½ do.
Sundry Accounts	... ...	8 do.
Total	...	277 lakhs.

As regards individual creditors in the Schedule, a few only need for the purposes of this Report be specially brought to the attention of the Court, Principally owing to the magnitude of the sums involved or as not being expected to rank. They are all in the Current and Sundry Accounts Section of the Insolvents' Schedule, and the profits in connection with them are noted in Schedule II-B. hereto.

ASSETS.

Madras house.

The Insolvents have stated their gross assets at 234 lakhs. But their net assets they only estimate at 132 lakhs, the difference of 102 lakhs being as follows:—

Bad Debts	... ...	93 lakhs,
Written off Doubtful Debts	...	9 do.
	Total	102 lakhs.

At the date of the suspension there were other Assets so-called Assets, standing on the books all of which had been brought into the Firm's Balance Sheets from year to year. These are dealt with by Mr. Lewes in Sub-Report II. For the larger part of them are ventures which resulted in ascertained loss many years ago, and there has not for years been anything tangible to represent them. The Insolvents give as a reason for the omission of these items that they were advised by their Solicitors that any accounts not represented by actual assets or claims should be omitted. Of the 93 lakhs written off the gross Schedule valuation as bad, 72 lakhs is the debt of the London House, 12 lakhs partner's accounts at debit, and the balance of 9 lakhs is made up of a number of assets or claims for the most part as hopelessly bad as those altogether omitted. It is also noticeable [see para. 18 "infra"] that the Insolvents have in addition written 33 lakhs off the book value of their Coffee Assets, as it stood in the books at suspension, in addition to the 42 lakhs of bad miscellaneous Assets noticed in the Accountant's Sub-Report II. Other assets under property in possession have been written down from the book value some 4 lakhs, notably indigo properties.

Among the "Doubtful" there are many which are bad, but for the security held, which generally does not nearly cover the debt, and it is doubtful whether the 6¼ lakhs they are estimated to produce will be realised.

Therefore, the total amount written off their Book Assets by the Insolvents themselves as admittedly bad (even excluding the London debt also Scheduled as bad) is as follows:—

On Books but not included in Schedule—	
Miscellaneous Assets	42 lakhs
Coffee Account	33 "
Included in Scheduled but as bad.—	
Partners overdraws, etc., ...	12 lakhs
Miscellaneous Debts	9 "
Do. properties writ ten down ...	4 "
Proportion of doubtful taken as bad ...	8¼ "
Total	108¼ lakhs.

This amount was actually taken into the Annual Balance Sheets as good till at suspension.

The net Schedule estimated assets of 132 lakhs may profitably be compared with the Account's valuation of net estimated assets of 76 lakhs. This difference of 56 lakhs is dealt with in detail in the Account's Sub-Report 1 (page 19), summarised on page 21. It need only be noted that the difference is mainly accunted for by two items, namely, 22 lakhs Securities stated gross in Schedule, which in Accountant's Report is set off against liabilities to secured creditors as previously noticed, and the higher valuation of Coffee Estates 18 lakhs, altogether 50 lakhs.

Of the other 6 lakhs difference.	Rs.
The debt from Mysore Sugar Company.........	1,61,269
Securities held in London..........	84,657
Import Department..........	65,763
Total...	3,11,699

must be taken at the Accountants' valuation, that is as bad. Of the remainder, on further inquiry and careful revaluation it is reasonable to estimate that about 2 lakhs may be relised, viz:—

	Rs.
Doubtful Debtors	50,000
Sundry Debtors	50,000
Sundry Lands and Blocks	50,000
P. Macfaden and Co. dishonoured drafts (say)	50,000
Total...	2,00,000

As regards the difference between the two Coffee estimates upon the facts stated in para. 18 "infra" and Schedule III here te feeling with the estates the lower estimates of the Accountant's must be provisionally accepted.

ESTIMATED MADRAS DEFICIT.

The Accountants estimated the Madras Deficit at 201 lakhs.

In the light of the further facts and the above revaluations the estimated deficit is:—

DETAILS.

	Lakhs.
Original Deficit	201
Industrials and Mysore..................	23
Total ...	224
Less 2 lakhs estimated good on revaluation	2
Total Deficit ...	222

ESTIMATED LONDON DEFICIT.

On the figures supplied from London this totals .... 67 lakhs.

Total estimated deficit of both Houses... 289 lakhs.

SPECULATIONS.

Upon Sir George Arbuthnot's own admissions and the undisputed facts contained in the Accountants' Report there has been speculation by Sir George Arbuthnot, both personally and on behalf of the Firm. The following facts in connection with these are summarised here as the Court will presumably have to decide how far such speculations can be justified and how far they amount to rash and hazardous speculation, and are a contributing cause of the Insolvency. The facts will also help to guide the Court to a decision as to how far Sir George Arbuthnot is personally responsible for the speculations of the London House and the losses incurred thereby. I understand from Sir George Arbuthnot that he disclaims responsibility for these speculations. It is obvious that the date of these several speculations is all important. Ventures which might be justifiable when the Firm was prosperous might be utterly unjustifiable when the Firm was making losses.

(a) The following is a list of the joint speculations (or ventures in the natures of speculation) in which Sir George engaged with Mr. Macfadyen or others:—

JOINT VENTURES.

Sir G. Arbuthnot and P. Macfadyen and others. (Except when otherwise specified the Profit, venture is with P. Macfadyen)—

	Profit.	Loss.
1881, Madras Gold Mining shares (with N. Venkatasubbu Chetty)	—	—
1886, Balaghat Mysore Gold Mining shares	8,000	—
1890, Government Paper	—	8,580
1902 (not known)	—	1,45,884

RESERVE.

Although the Banking liabilities of the Firm exceeded 2½ crores, there is no trace of any attempt to form anything in the nature of a Banking Reserve, and it would seem that for some years the Firm must have been lived from hand to mouth, paying for withdrawals of deposits out of fresh deposits received. It would seem that for a considerable time the possible withdrawals have been very carefully watched and precautions taken to be in a position to meet them. This, as has been seen, was a matter of considerable difficulty from time to time without assistance from London, Mr. Young says that there was no Reserve in Madras, but that he always understood that there were large Reserves in London on which Madras could draw in case of need. However this may be, the illusory nature of the supposed London Reserve has been only too clearly proved: but it is remarkable that upon a point so vital to the very existence of the Firm Sir George Arbuthnot should have been content with vague assurances from Mr. Macfadyen. If during recent years there had been any serious decrease, instead of the steady increase, in deposits, it is difficult to see how the Firm could have met the withdrawals. Apart from Banking Reserve proper, the Firm had nothing else to fall back upon in case of need. The only Reserve in the Private Ledger was divided up between Partners in 1896; the Partners themselves have no private assets worth mentioning. There remains the somewhat dubious Reserve of about 7 lakhs in the Estate and Crop Department, many times over swallowed up by the huge losses on Coffee and a small Reserve in the Import Department, similarly allocated to old losses. The failure to meet a withdrawal of a deposit for three and a half lakhs out of a total 2½ crores, and the "great gulf fixed," between net estimated assets 65 lakhs, and estmated liabilities, 277 lakhs, is eloquent testimony of cynical recklessness on this point

REALISATION.

The gross realisations up to date are shown in the statement at the end of this paragraph. The amounts which have been expended in connection with Coffee and the West Coast Agencies, and in the purchase of jute and gunnies, should all be realised and available for dividend by the end of June. It is also calculated that a very large proportion of the amounts on loan and overdraft will likewise have been got in by that date. The proceeds of stocks and shares and miscellaneous assets and debts, and a further sum by receipt of monies on Account of Coffee and other produce, should also be possible to sell at an early date the whole of the office block and its contents.

Realisations under the heads with what has been already realised should make it possible and it is hoped to declare a first dividend of (say) one anna in the Rupee by the beginning of September. Having regard to the immense number of claims and the difficulties which arise with regard to some of them, an early date must be fixed by which creditors should prove their claims,

It is thought right to bring to the notice of the Court one point upon which this Insolvency has shown the present practice to be defective. This is that the Official Assignee cannot without first submitting his proposals to the creditors at a first meeting legally appoint a Special Manager and as in a case of any magnitude it imposible to summon the first meeting of creditors without considerable delay the whole burden of managing a business which has to be continued for the purpose of winding up is thrown upon the shoulders of the Official Assignee. That burden has in the case of this Insolvency proved well nigh intolerable, and an amendment on the lines of the English practice, which allows the Official Receiver to appoint an *interim* Manager at once, is advisable.

29. In conclusion, there is no precedent in this Court to afford a guide as to the lines upon which this Report to the Court ought to be made. Rule 70 under which it is made is in the widest possible terms. It is framed on the analogy of the English practice, but in England the only really formal Report to the Court covering the whole ground of the Insolvency and the conduct of the Bankrupt is made by the Official Receiver upon the Bankrupt's application for his discharge which cannot be until the Bankrupt has been publicly examined, cross-examined and re-examined, and had the fullest opportunity of putting his case fully before the Court, with the assistance of his legal advisers. The Official Receiver's Report upon the application for discharge contains specific findings under the different heads expressly laid down by the Act and is "prima facie" evidence of the conclusions therein contained. A Report of such a nature at this stage of these proceedings would seem permature, as the Insolvents have not yet had an opportunity of putting their case before the Court.

It has therefore, been thought right not to come to any formal conclusion in this Report, and the endeavour has been merely to state facts admitted by the Insolvents, or appearing in their own books and records or in the Accountants' Report, all the facts and figures contained in which the Insolvents are understood to accept, although of course they contest its conclusions. To digest this great and complicated mass of detail and to present it before the Court within reasonable scope and in a form which may be useful to it, and help it to arrive at a just conclusions is an almost impossible task, which has not been rendered more easy by its having to be done under the greatest stress of time and pressure of other important work.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY.

BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX,

Author of "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XXI.—VISITORS FOR DUBOIS.

"I don't understand it at all. What do you think of it Bob? Read it again, will you?"

Bob Mackinlay, who was seated in Edith's office with a letter on thin foreign paper in his hand, smiled, saying,

"It's in French. You're much better up in the lingo than I am, suppose you read it, translating as you go on. I shall be better able to form an opinion then."

"Of course. Give it me," and Edith read out as follows:—

"Lyons, Thursday. My dear young friend, I gave your name and address to a countryman of mine who informed me he was about to visit your great London and had no friends there, thinking you would, for my sake, give him such help as he required. He is a trusty ally of ours, and a worker in the great cause. I do not give his name, as I know not what one he will assume, but that you may know him he will have a red handkerchief sticking out of his pocket, and the links in the shirt cuff of his left arm undone. I should have written before, but pressing matters connected with our object engaged my attention, and for the moment I forgot all about this particular incident. Should he have already called would you kindly inform me, and at the same time tell me what you have been able to do for him, but, my dear, be careful to mention no names. Dangers overhang us on every side, and in order to bring our great work to a successful climax it behoves us to use the utmost caution. I thank you in advance my dear young friend, and subscribe myself—in your English fashion—your affectionate friend, Vittoria Ludi."

"The letter of a maniac," said Bob shortly.

"That's what I think. Poor old soul."

"Then you know her? Who is she?"

"An old Italian lady living at Lyons. When we were there I was introduced to her, and sometimes used to run in and see her. She seemed very lonely, and I used to read the journals to her for her eyesight was not good."

"And did you think her cracky then?"

"Not, exactly. She was odd, certainly, and affected a very mysterious manner, always hinting at some great undertaking she and others were engaged on, but giving no details."

"Political, I suppose?"

"Oh yes. She used to be visited by very curious people at times."

"And did you ever see the young man she mentions?"

"Heavens! no. I haven't the faintest idea who it is."

"And no one has been to see you from her?"

"Certainly not. There has been no Italian or Frenchman here except Masson, whom you saw the other day."

"Where did she come from, do you happen to know?" And a look of interest came into Bob's eyes.

"Florence is not many miles from Prato, if my memory is correct, and Prato has long been looked on as a hot-bed of socialism and disaffection. She may be mixed up with some clique or association for the removal of all crowned heads at one fell swoop. You can never tell what these cranks will do."

"But the question now is what am I to do, Bob?" said Edith laughing. "I don't want my office turned into a club room for conspirators."

"I should think not Business would get on badly at that rate. I should think your best plan will be to write to her, and tell her you've seen nothing of her friend, and if she wants you to do anything she bad better send you more ample particulars. What was she thought of in Lyons?"

"Most people laughed at her, as a harmless old woman. I don't think the police took much notice of her, and they would have if there had been anything about her that was dangerous."

"Talking about Italians, little woman, do you remember you gave me a Florence journal, 'La Nazione'? Did you ever find out how it came here?"

"Never. I've never given it a thought from that day to this. Have you got it still?"

"Yes and if you don't want it, I should like to keep it a little longer."

"By all means."

"By-the-bye, Masson has not been here again, has he?"

"No, and he won't come now, he must have gone back to France long since."

"No he hasn't. He's not many miles away Would you like to see him?"

"I'm not particularly anxious."

"Well, I should like you to see him. Are you busy this afternoon?"

"Not very."

"Then put on your hat and we'll have a jaunt in the country, and if you don't want to come back, I'll drop you at South Acton on the way to town."

"Very well. Where are you going to take me?"

"To see an old French naturalist."

The two were soon in a hansom driving to Euston, and were in due course deposited at Sudbury, whence they walked along the London Road in the direction of Harrow

Bob had been talking about his school days up on the hill, when Edith said:

"But I thought you were at Roy's school, Cheltenham?"

"So I was. I began at Harrow, and as I didn't do too much work, my father took me away, and sent me to Cheltenham, though I don't know that I did much more there. We turn down here. Now mind and back me up in all I say, a good deal may depend on this visit in connection with Roy."

"With Roy? Oh, Bob, you make me nervous, I may say something wrong."

"Not you. It's all right," and he rang the bell beside the door in the wall of "The Cottage."

The sound had hardly ceased before the owner appeared.

"Good afternoon, M'sieur Dubois. We've come to see your birds," said Bob walking into the paved yard leading up the door.

The old Frenchman stared at them as though in doubt.

"Good. Will not madame enter to?" Edith came forward, and he closed the door behind her,

"This way, if you please," and he led them without hesitation into the room hung round with cages.

Bob was surprised, from what he had previously ascertained he quite expected and was prepared for a delay, at least in being admitted, but there had been nothing of the sort. Their curiously arrayed host seemed glad to welcome them and at once began expatiating on his feathered pets.

Bob allowed him to continue for some minutes unchecked, and then said:

"And how's your patient getting on?"

"M'sieur?"

"The French gentleman, M'sieur Masson?"

Dubois looked Bob straight in the face, and shook his head, saying: "Monsieur in misinformed, there has been no Monsieur Masson here."

"You must excuse me, Dubois, I saw him with my own eyes sitting in the garden."

"He is a young gentleman from the school perhaps?—they will come sometimes," and he shrugged his shoulders and smiled.

"Oh dear no, he wasn't, he was the gentleman who came with his friend, and was taken ill here."

"Ah! Now I do understand. That was not Monsieur Masson, it was Monsieur de Clinchamp."

"De Clinchamp!" exclaimed Edith and Bob in a single breath.

"Yes, madame, that was his name, Raoul de Clinchamp."

Bob looked at Edith, but she did not speak, and he continued:

"How is he going on? Is he upstairs still?"

"Maisnon, he and his friend have gone. They have left me."

"Where have they gone?" asked Bob sharply. Dubois answered the question with a shrug of the shoulders, and a smile.

"You don't know?"

"I do not. They spoke of France, but they were drole, and I know not what to think.

Bob drew Edith apart by the window and spoke to her in a low tone for some minutes so that their host could not hear, then turning to him once more:

"You're sure they're gone?"

"M'sieur is quite at liberty to go over the house and see for himself, I do not tell lies."

"I don't say you do, but we're surprised. What was the name of De Clinchamp's friend, do you happen to know that?"

"Certainly, Ferrari."

"And you can't help us to find the two gentlemen?"

"I am sorry but I cannot. Then it was not for my birds that you are come? I had hoped that you would have cared for them. But, no? you do not; and yet—Oh I do love the little things," and going to the cage of the bullfinch, he wagged his head and whistled softly till the bird responded.

Edith was delighted. In her heart she had a soft feeling for this quaint old stranger and she rather rebelled at the way Bob had spoken to him. But she had lived in France and had learnt to understand the people, and appreciate their many good qualities, in a way we insular folk are slow to do.

"How lovely!" she exclaimed, and speaking in his own language she rushed into a long conversation with the old man.

His eyes brightened at the sound of the familiar accent and idioms that he now so rarely heard and the two chattered away without giving a thought to Bob who stood silently waiting and smiling to himself at the manner in which a common love of birds had made these two strangers friends. At length Edith recalled his presence, and made a movement towards the door. She had enjoyed her visit and the sound of once familiar tongue had recalled pleasant days in the sunny south.

Old Dubois also had been happy, and as they left the room he said, in a semi-whisper, as though trying to show his gratitude:

"And is it that Madame would really wish to find where M'sieur de Clinchamp is? Because if so it might be that I shall find out; but I cannot promise, for parole d'honneur, I do not know at present."

"Yes, you would be doing us a great favour if you could find out, Monsieur Dubois," said Bob, interposing. "And look here, take a word of advice from me. Don't let those young rascals from the hill come to your place to smoke, it does neither them nor you any good."

"No, I have stopped it. I am out of bounds, as they say. It is bad; for the young gentlemen would buy a bird sometimes," and the shoulders went up again.

"Well, good day, and don't forget to try and obtain the address," and they moved from the house into the paved yard.

Edith seemed quite sorry to say good-bye, and as they were approaching the door in the wall, she commenced talking again, and Dubois, nothing loth, joined in as volubly as ever, till Bob took her by the arm saying:

"Really Edith you must come along, we've kept M'sieur Dubois too long already."

"No, no. It is a great happiness to me, to hear my own language again. It is a great pleasure," and his hand was on the spring catch of the door, when the outside bell rang.

The old Frenchman threw it open, and in a second the bright expression on his withered face changed to a look of dismay and astonishment, for standing in the road was the man who went by the dual names of Masson and De Clinchamp.

On catching sight of the group, he smiled gaily, and coming forward at once offered his hand to Edith saying,

"This is an unexpected pleasure, Miss Clifford. I did not know you were acquainted with my old friend here," at the same time raising his hat to Bob whose eyes were fixed on Dubois.

"You never came to see me again Monsieur—Monsieur—what shall I say—Masson or De Clinchamp?"

For a moment the young man hesitated, and then replied.

"Say Masson, Miss Clifford, I am not ashamed of the name."

"But Dubois here speaks of you as De Clinchamp. Which is it?" asked Bob sternly.

"Oh, he's a droll old boy, and makes mistakes."

In a second Dubois had sprung forward and seized the new-comer by the arm dragging him within the small yard and flinging to the door behind him. "Pig!" he hissed, 'I will not have it You come here, you stay with me, you are ill, I help nurse you and all time you tell me lies, you and your friend. I tell you I will not have it. You shall tell me the truth, now, now. Come and hear him,' turning to Edith and Bob, pushing his captive before him, the whole party once more entered the house.

(*To be continued.*)

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The troops marched out of camp yesterday morning in the same formation as on the previous day, taking up a line of outposts from Sahar Church on the right flank to the railway on the left flank, near Parli Hill. The Pony troop were sent out ten minutes in advance and went out about a mile in advance of this position, turning about; their object was to force a passage between the two points mentioned, which, however, they were unable to accomplish, the outposts having been posted with considerable forethought as to the likely approaches of the enemy. The revaille was sounded at 8-15 and squadron drill followed under Lt. Symons, the Officer Commanding not being present owing to slight indisposition.

THE International contests in Rugby football are becoming interesting. Wales and Ireland have completed their programmes—the former winning two matches—against England and Ireland, and the latter one, that against England. Scotland has won its matches against Wales and Ireland. A victory against England, which is more than probable, will make the Scots, who are in great fettle again this year, the winners of the "triple crown."

WOMEN'S DARK DAYS.

Bile Beans are Nature's Great Assistant in Restoring Health and Happiness.

Every woman has her dark days—days when the hours of housework drag wearily along, and when, may-be, her bones are filled with aches and pains. Fluttering of the heart, morning sickness, headache, capricious appetite, and constipation—these are some of the commonest symptoms of female trouble, which has its origin in a disordered liver and weakened stomach, and makes martyrs of 99 out of every 100 women.

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Mrs. A. Mc.Donald, wife of a farm servant, of Calrossie, Nigg. N. B., tells how Bile Beans ended four years of constant misery:

"The torture and suffering I experienced from pains in the back, stomach, and chest were something dreadful," she says. "My appetite left me, and when in bed I never could get to sleep. I was a complete wreck. Some times I would be doubled up with pain, and was unable to do my housework. I was also troubled with constipation.

"This continued for four years, and during the greater part of that time I was under treatment by doctors and took medicines until I had spent almost all my means. But I never got the least bit better until I commenced with Bile Beans. I continued taking Bila Beans until I was comrletely cured I can now eat my food, sleep at night, and am in a state of perfecet health."

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Many people, after a long spell of oppressive heat, suffer from lassitude, loss of spirits, and a general "run down" feeling.

They need a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which has revived and restored to active life and health thousands of such sufferers. A lady who recently returned to England from South Africa writes concerning this "*wonderful medicine*":

"While in Cape Town the past summer I suffered greatly from the long-continued heat. I was completely worn out; my blood seemed to become as thin as water, and I lost all energy and interest in life. My friends recommended

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and a course of this wonderful medicine restored my health and spirits. My husband suffered in the same way as I did, and he also was greatly benefited from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

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BY THE WAY.

THE GOSFIELD CEDARS.

Mr. B. Morris, who has been much intereste in our recent references to old cedars, sends particulars with which the Rev. Mr. Elliot has supplied him concerning two cedars in the vicarage garden at Gosfield, Essex: "They were planted in 1766 by Mr. Erskine, the then vicar at the time that Earl Nugent planted others, in the grounds of the Hall, with many other Scotch firs which now border portions of the Gosfield Hall State. Richard Kemp, my father's old gardener, born 1795, told the vicar that his grandfather put them into the ground. They were brought from London, with their roots in basket-work, and placed baskets and all, in the ground. The larger of the cedars was struck by lightning—May 26, 1888, but is still living—a grand old ruin." Mr. Morris adds that in the vicarage garden is a very fine willow, grown from a cutting from the one over the tomb of the Emperor Napeleon at St. Helena. The vicar gave Mr. Morris a cutting or two, one of which he presented to Queen Victoria. Gosfield Hall, the lake, vicarage, and church with their beautiful surroundings, are, Mr. Morris thinks, not to be surpassed in all England.

VETERAN ATHLETES.

Mr. Mark All, the veteran of seventy-nine who hopes to complete his tramp of 60,000 miles, is by no means the only living man who has carried athletics beyond th allotted span of life. It is but a short time since Jem Mace proved that he could box almost as vigorously at seventy-four as when he was the world's champion, more than forty years earlier; "old Joe Spencer" at eighty-seven, made light of a tramp from London to John o'Groat's and back; and, only a few days ago, Dr. Furnivall celebrated his eighty-third birthday by sculling fourteen miles on the Thames. Mr. C. T. Harris, a Kilburn doctor of seventy-eight, took a thousand-mile spin on his bicycle a few years ago; and among more juvenile athletes are "Dr." Deighton, who at sixty-one, walked from Land's End to John o'Groat's in 24 1/4 days; Mr. J. Partridge, who last year matched himself to run three races of 100, 115, and 125 yards; and Mr. J. E. Dixon, holder of the fifty miles running record, who, though well on the way to sixty, still appears on the running track. But all these veterans are infants compared with J. Macleod, who, in 1790, covered ten miles on the Hammersmith road in 2h, 23min, after passing his 102nd birthday.

A GLOUCESTER POLITICAL CELEBRATION.

Each February 4, Gloucester Tories celebrate, by "a night but," the great victory which Mr. John Pitt won, in 1789, over a Mr. Howard, whom they stated was trying to make the city "part and parcel of the Norfolk inheritance." The poll was open for fifteen days, and the Tory candidate won by a single vote—837 votes to 836. Next year the True Blue Club was formed, and has thus run for well over a century. Pitt was a friend of Robert Raikes, of Sunday-school fame, and used to frank his letters, by virtue of the privilege accorded to M. P.'s as to their own correspondence. Raikes's letters were addressed to Pitt, and thus saved the frugal citisen of Gloucester a good deal of money.

THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

The Bois de Boulogne, in which it is said that the King will drive daily during his stay in Paris, is part of the ancient forest of Rouvray—of which Louis XI. made his barber, Olivier le Daim, Grand Forester—where Henri II. and Diane de Poictiers gave hunting fetes, and where Louis XV. held orgies in the Chateau de la Muette, lately occupied by the French bishops. The name was changed after pilgrims had, in, 1319, erected a church in honour of Notre Dame de Boulogne in a neighbouring village, which thenceforth was styled Boulogne. The Bois was ceded to the city of Paris by Napoleon III., and is a most agreeable resort, though most of the trees had to be cut down at the time of the siege in 1870.

ST. BLASE AND THE WOOL-COMBERS.

It is to be feared that St. Blasius, is familiar to modern Englishmen either because a famous race-horse called "St. Blaise" once won the Derby, or from the fact that the "Bishop Blaise" seems a favourite sign for public-houses. Yet he was a most popular potentate during the Middle Ages; for he was martyred during the Diocletian persecution by being carded with a wool-dresser's comb, and thus became the "patron" of wool-comber. His anniversary is still widely honoured among the woolen workers of the West Riding and Lancashire. At one time St. Blaise held a tiny territory of his own, for he was "patron" of Ragusa, the plucky little Republic ruined by an earthquake and finally absorbed by Austria.

WILL THE SUN DIE OUT?

Professor T. J. J. See tells in the "Munsey" what the most recent observations and discoveries have revealed as to the nature of the sun. On the question "Will the sun die out?" Professor See says: "Extending a theorem first derived by Ritter, I have proved that more than half of the sun's heat from the beginning is still stored up in its flaming globe, and thus made available for radiation through future ages. This accumulated heat, in connexion with that yet to be produced by future contraction, assures us a future supply of energy three times as great as that required for the whole past activity of the sun. So far from approaching extinction, therefore, our sun is still in its youth, with the zenith of its glory far in the future. We need have no fear that it will soon die out and leave our world cold and wrapped in the darkness of everlasting night." The Professor adds that we "seem absolutely assured of a future duration of the sun for at least thirty million years; and if the radiation be at a smaller rate it may amount to no less than three hundred million years."

AN OVERWORKED NAVY.

The Fleet says: "That 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy' is a truism; and notwithstanding the very strenuous existence led by both the Channel and Atlantic Fleets, the former has dropped from third to seventh place in the shooting returns, while the latter has dropped from first to fourth place. True, shooting has improved all round, but it has improved more in those fleets where rest has been recognised to be just as conducive to efficiency as work. 'The place for the seaman is at sea' has been dinned into our ears with such persistency by a certain section of the Press that we are in danger of believing it. Those people seem to think that naval men are a species of automatic machine which can go on indefinitely, and that ships will go on for ever. But one of these days we are likely to have a sad awakening, and to realise that what we intended for war has been worn out on sham fights."

A TOURIST ROOM

Which railway will be the first to introduce a "Tourist Room"? This, the *Railway Magazine* suggests, should be an apartment specially set apart for the accommodation and convenience of travellers, to, which they can go and be seated, take their time going over routes and fares, purchasing their tickets, obtaining all desired information and time-tables, made to feel satisfied that they are correctly routed, fully advised, and fairly treated. Such a service, our contemporary thinks, is more likely to attract traffic than are the present conditions under which passengers have to get into line at the windows and be jostled along by the crowd, getting tickets and information hastily, and going away with doubts and fears.

BETTER BUSINESS METHODS.

If a person is spending money at a shop, he is taken trouble with, and a variety of articles shown him. Why should not our railways introduce such business methods into their dealings with travellers? At the present time the only thing a passenger is desired to purchase, which he does not ask for, is an accident insurance ticket. The booking clerk gets a commission on the sale of the insurance ticket. A small commission on the amount received from the sale of tourist tickets, arranged to meet the convenience of individual travellers, by the staff in the suggested "Tourist Room" would ensure proper attention to the requirements of travellers making use of the accommodation.

NOT A PATRIOT.

Earnest Crosby, by whose sudden death last month at Baltimore the single tax movement lost a brilliant supporter, was a friend of Tolstoy, and did much to bring the great Russian's works before the American people. Mr. Crosby had his own views on patriots and patriotism. Some of his characteristic deliverances are quoted in "Land Values" this month. In "Sword and Ploughshares" he sings:—

"I am no patriot.
I do not wish my countrymen to overrun the world.
I love the date palm equally with the pine-tree, and each in its place.
I am as true a friend to the banana and orange as to the pear and apple.
Humanity is no air to be strummed on one note or upon one instrument.
It is a symphony where every note and instrument has its part, and would be sadly missed.
I do not take the side of the cornet against the violin, for the cornet needs the violin.
I am no patriot,
I love my country too well to be a patriot."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer,' for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE AMATEUR MILLINER.

Miss Lilian Joy writes to the "Tribune":—I seem to remember the time when a woman who trimmed a hat was regarded with an awe amounting to veneration by her sisters. Nowadays hat-trimming is a common complaint among the fair sex. Inndeed, the woman who has never had an attack of millinery is abnormal. Women are accused of doing all sorts of things for love of notoriety; hat-trimming is certainly one of them. When a woman has trimmed a hat her friends invariably exclaim, "How clever of you!" I always say that now, because I feel that it is expected of me. As a matter of fact, I do not see anything in the least clever in it. In former days only she who really had a taste for clothes attempted millinery, and she got excellent results, but the consequence of the present universal desire, to be considered clever is disastrous. You hear a lady in the most aggressively home-made piece of headwear saying, with great pride, "I trimmed it myself!" which elicits a chorus of approbation from her friends. Later, on the doorstep, second chorus, "Anyone could see that! What an awful hat!" It is not that we are insincere—but we like to be nice.

A PARIS CREATION.

The biggest insult you can offer an amateur milliner is to say, "How pretty your hat is! Did you trim it yourself?" If you leave out the first part of the remark all is over between you; and the second part causes strained relations. You see, the hat is always supposed to have come from Paris, or at any rate Bondstreet, and to entertain any suspicions that it is a home product before you have been let into the secret is to show a great lack of tact. Home milliners vary very much in their method of attack. Some will take six weeks over a hat, which naturally shows signs of the wear and tear it has undergone at the end of it. Others will knock together a most tasty affair, almost worthy of that enviable definition "a creation," in the space of about six minutes. As in most arts time has, however, very little to do with ultimate success or failure.

A LIGHT HAND.

You want for hat-trimming what is required for pastry, "a light hand." And you need beyond this a "millinery eye." These are sometimes the result o instinct, sometimes of practice. The sense of colour, which is certainly a main characteristic of the millinery optic, cannot be forced, though it can be cultivated The amateur is here greatly handicapped in her effort at self-training. She has to plan her results beforehand, to do her weights and measures of trimmings by guess as it were. Whereas the professional has all her materials at hand, and can learn an immense amount by studying effects, and in this way arrive at all sorts of unexpected and attractive conclusions. Indeed, hat-trimming should be done in the same mood as arranging a vase of flowers. There is a diversity of opinion among amateurs as to how the trimming should be secured. Some believe in pins. But the pins seldom warrant the trust put in them. In a stiff breeze they give out, and the trimmings drift from their moorings. It is a blow to get home and find that your best ostrich plume has escaped. Others again use needles and cotton of quite inadequate proportions, and attempt to form a lasting attachment between hat and ribbons by means of sixty cotton and an eight needle. The odds are against the operator; needles, cotton, and, finally, temper give out. There are some stalwart implements called millinery needles, as long as darners, but with a small eye, that are used by experts, who likewise scorn any cotton under twenty-four.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

Additional Details.

FIERCE OPPOSITION TO THE SYNDICATE.

The *Shipping Gazette* says no proposed enterprise ever met with fiercer opposition than the Australian mail scheme. The syndicate have no intention of relinquishing their contract. Their trouble has been to raise debenture capital, the financial would having displayed singular indifference to what in other circumstances would have been regarded as a sound investment.

CONTRADICTION OF RUMOURS.

Interviewed in Melbourne on February 21 with reference to Mr. Trevisa Clark's visit to Australia, the Postmaster-General (Mr. Chapman) said:—"I saw Mr. Clark this morning, and had a conversation with him. He informed me, as I stated in Parliament, that, though Mr. Beardmore had retired from the directorate of the syndicate, that gentleman's firms were still part of the syndicate. Mr. Clark says his visit is not made for the purpose of seeking to obtain modifications in the mail contract. He is here for the purpose of looking round generally. He has brought with him his firm's naval architect, and complete plans of the vessels that are to be built for the new service, together with the proposals for naval development in Australia. In connection with the Government defence programme, under the terms of the mail contract, the contractors are not called upon the first six months to provide new steamers, but may run any vessels of the standard of the Orient Co. The new steamers are not required until August of next year; therefore, allowing two months for their arrival in Sydney, the contractors have 18 months in which to provide them. The plans of the new mail steamers provide for the most modern accommodation, with electric lifts from deck to deck. The third class accommodation, is on an extensive scale. The contractors have had in view in this matter the possible utilisation of their ships by the Government for assisted immigration. The space allotted to frozen produce is declared to be equal to any reasonable cargo from all the principal ports. The syndicate intends to make a big bid for the carriage of produce.

OPPOSITION OF FINANCIERS

Melbourne, February 24th.—Undeniable evidence exists of the fierce fight the opponents of the new English mail contract are making to prevent, if possible, the contracting firm, Sir James Laing and Sons, Ltd., carrying out the terms, of its agreement with the Commonwealth Government. Mr. Trevisa Clark, who is at present in Melbourne, states that he has no intention of asking for any variation of the contract.

He says that every influence possible has been brought to bear in financial circles with the idea of preventing the new mail company getting the debenture capital they require. "There are in the Australian trade certain vested interests," said Mr. Clarke on Saturday. "In the first place, there are the P. & O. Co. and the Orient Co., and next in importance comes the White Star line, which is the property of the International Mercantile Marine Co., Ltd., promoted through the agency of Mr. J. Pierbont Morgan, which is known as the American Combine. The White Star line, in common with certain other steamship lines engaged in the Australian trade, is the property of this American company, and is worked under agreement with two great German companies—the Norddeutscher-Lloyd and the Hamburg American. There is not only a working agreement, but there has also been an interchange of capital between the companies. The Aberdeen line has also now become the property of, and is controlled by, the White Star line. You can, theretore, easily recognise how bitter the opposition is on the part of the companies having large vested interest in the Australian trade, at the possibility of this new modern mail line coming into the trade.

"I am not at all surprised that Mr. W. Beardmore has been induced, through the machination of our opponents to publicly withdraw from the position of director of the mail line syndicite, although, of course, he still remains a shareholder. Mr. Beardmore states that the reason he severed his connection with the Australian mail syndicate was that work was offered him which he could not afford to refuse. Mr. Beardmore's withdrawal, however, in no way weakens our position. Arrangement can and will be easily made to fill his place. The promoters desire to make this genuinely Austraian mail line one of the finest services of mail steamships afloat. From what I have seen of the people here, I should hardly say that they will quietly acquiesce in such attempts by vested shipping interests and shipping rings to hold back the expansion and development of the Commonwealth's own shipping. The promoters themselves are out of their own pockets putting between £1,750,000 and £2,000,000 sterling into the concession out of a total capital of £3,500,000. They are prepared to put in their money in the shape of share capital and only look to obtain from the money market the balance of their capital which will be secured by first mortgage debentures. These mail steamers will be absolutely the best that the highest experts in marine architecture in Great Britain, combined with the assistance and knowledge of a number of the largest and most eminent British shipbuilding firms working in harmony, can conceive.

"The principal object Mr. Esplen and myself had in coming to Australia," proceeded Mr. Clarke, "was to ascertain the intention of the Commonwealth Government in regard to the home production of naval craft and weapons of defence, We have had an interview with Mr. Ewing, Minister of Defence, and we have promised to lay before him a scheme not only for supplying torpedo boats but for the establishment of shipbuilding yards here, primarily for naval purposes but also for constructing mercantile vessels. When we return to England we will report to our companies, and proposals will subsequently be submitted to the Commonwealth Government. It appears to us essential that, before any attempt is made to start shipbuilding and the manufacture of weapons of warfare here on a large scale, Australia should become its own producer of steel and iron."—*Australian paper.*

Last Sunday night, while Mr. Ruby, the District Superintendent of Police at Dacca was returning from Naraingunj, he narrowly escaped being hit by a bullet from an unknown quarter. Vigorous investigation is proceeding.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE KING AND THE "NORFOLKS."

His Majesty the King has paid a high compliment to the officers and men of the Norfolk Regiment by consenting to become their Celoncl-in-Chief. It is regarded in the Service as a particular distinction for a regiment to possess a Colonle-in-Chief, as in practice the rank is reserved for members of the Royal Family or the Monarchs of friendly foreign powers, The King is Colonel-in-Chief of each of the regiments of Household troops—the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, and Irish Foot Guards. His Majesty is also Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment which he has always throughout his career regarded as particularly his own, the 10th (Prince of Wale's own Royal) Hussars. His Majesty's new regiment, the Norfolks, are the old 9th Foot, and were raised by James II. in 1685.

King Edward enjoys the distinction of being connected as Colonel with German, Russian, Austrian, Danish, and Portuguese regiments, and he is *a la suite* of several others. Then the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught are also Colonels of various German and Russian Regiments. The German Emperor, the Tsar of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Spain are all Colonels-in-Chief in the British Army. The Kaiser's regiment is the 1st (Royal) Dragoons. His Majesty, who is also a British Field-Marshal, and, by the way, an Admiral of the British Fleet as well, has evinced the keenest interest in what he is pleased to describe as "my British Regiment," and invariable makes due observance of its festivals. The Tsar's regiment is the famous Scots Greys.

ROYAL LADY COLONELS.

Quite a large number of Royal ladies also hold Army commissions of an honorary nature. Our own Queen is Colonel-in-Chief of a Danish cavalry corps, and possesses and has worn the uniform of that regiment. The Duchess of Connaught also is entitled to call herself colonel. She is nominally in command of a German regiment, which had, formerly, as its colonel the Royal lady's father, the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

THE PRINCE AS A BUSINESS MAN.

Dissimilar in many respects, the Prince of Wales and his cousin, the German Emperor (writes "A London Parson") have at least one characteristic in common, and that is an inquiring mind. True, the Prince of Wales has not the Kaiser's wonderful versatility and catholicity of tastes, but whatever he takes an interest in he makes himself master of, and probes right down to the marrow of things. I was particularly struck by this trait when in connection with the reorganisation of the hospitals it was my privilege to be seen by the Prince on a matter with which I had some special acquaintance. He was far from being content to take the information, I was able to give him for granted. On the contrary, he insisted on my explaining most minutely the why and the wherefore of things, and did not rest until he had satisfied himself as to the correctness of my data. I happened afterwards to remark on the interest the Prince had shown to some of his suite, and was told that this was always his way in anything that duty or pleasure called upon him to deal with, and that, like his father, the King, he is an excellent man of business. Certainly no business man engaged in an important transaction could have revealed a closer attention to detail or a greater keenness of vision than did our future Sovereign in the matter I had to bring before him.

LORD BLYTHSWOOD AND THE BURGLARS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are to be entertained by Lord and Lady Blythswood during their forthcoming visit to Glasgow. Lord Blythswood, who is over seventy, but still hale and hearty, has immensely valuable property in Glasgow. One of the heroes of the Crimea, where he got very badly knocked about, he has always been noted for his pluck. Three years ago he discovered two burglars in his bed-room and put them to flight. Springing out of bed he pursued them along the corridors into the drawing-room where they plunged through a window, slid down a ladder, and were quickly lost to view. They left hundreds of pounds' worth of plate untouched; apropos of which it is curious to note that one of Lord Blythswood's crests bears the words "Quæ serata secura"—"The things which are locked are safe."

A GENEROUS PEER.

The Earl of Plymouth, who has presented Whitmore Bay with its promenade and sands to the Barry District Council, is better known to the general public as Lord Windsor. The Barony of Windsor was created by Henry VIII. and the seventh lord was made Earl of Plymouth in 1682. Subsequently the earldom expired and the present earl became a baron through his grand mother, Lady Harriet Windsor. In 1905 he was elevated to an earldom, when he revived the old title of his ancestors. Lord Plymouth is a great favourite at Court, and has entertained members of the Royal Family at his splendid seat, St. Fagan's Castle, near Cardiff. He is an extremely wealthy man, and draws a large income from Welsh coal-mines. His chief hobby is painting and collecting pictures. He has also written a good deal on art, has published an interesting book on Constable, and is also a trustee of the National Gallery. Lady Plymouth was a daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus Paget, formerly British Ambassador at Rome. Like her husband, she is a gifted artist, and has exhibited at the New Gallery.

A VERSATILE COUNTESS.

Lady Carlisle, who proved herself so excellent and undaunted a witness in a recent lawsuit, is in some ways one of the half dozen most interesting Peeresses of her generation. She inherited her many intellectual gifts and her striking personal appearence from her mother, the famous Lady Stanley of Alderley, who had so much to do with promoting the advancement of the education of her own sex during the Victorian era. Herself one of a very large family, Lady Carlisle, when still Mrs. George Howard, became the mother of six sons and five daughters, and it was not till her husband succeeded to his famous earldom that she was able to give up much of her time and thought to public affairs. Since then, however, Lady Carlisle, though always what our forebears rather quaintly styled "enjoying" delicate health, has worked, hard and unceasingly to advance all kinds of philanthropic and political causes. She is accounted a foremost temperance leader; she has always been a convinced suffragette; and she has ever found time to entertain in splendid fashion the "intellectuals" and artistics of the day both at her beautiful border home, Naworth Castle, and at stately Castle Howard. She and Lord Carlisle are exceedingly fond of art, and are genuine patrons of painters—indeed, Lord Carlisle's own work might well take rank among that of our best water-colourists. Lady Carlisle's children do not all agree with her as regards politics, but they are all individual and clever, and in her younger daughters she has found indefatigable helpers.

ENGLAND'S FINEST SHOT.

Lord Walsingham enjoys the reputation of being the finest shot in England. He probably is the only man in the world whose aim is so accurate that he is able to shoot wasps on the wing. This requires a marvellous eye and the steadiest of hands. To practise on these pests and other small insects he had a miniature rifle specially constructed. He holds the record for an unsurpassed grouse bag. After schooting single-handed for fifteen hours he had accounted for 1,070 grouse. On another occasion, with 1,100 cartridges, he accounted for 842 birds, an amazingly high average. He is also an accomplished writer, one of the first entomologists of the day, a fellow of many learned societies, and owner of the finest collection of moths and butterflies in the world. He has grown tobacco on English soil and prepared it for use so successfully that those who were permitted to sample it were as enthusiastic about its qualities as Mr. Barrie over those of "Arcadia Mixture." His tobacco-growing experiments attracted the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of that period, the late Lord Goschen, who, foreseeing a possible reduction of revenue, nipped the undertaking in the bud and refused permission for further experiments. So fearful were the revenue authorities that English-grown tobacco might become a vogue, that they sent inspectors to see that the stems of the old tobacco plants were burnt upon the ground, lest they should be converted into snuff.

THE BABES IN THE WOOD.

Lord Walsingham's country seat, Merton Hall, is the original inheritance of which proved the doom of the unfortunate and historical Babes in the Wood. They were supposed to be the children of Sir Roger de Gray, whose mother, Isobel Maynard, was the owner of Merton. The boy's name was Thomas, but that of the little girl is not known, and the wood in which they were done to death is still, like the house, haunted by their ghosts walking hand in hand, while for many years a stuffed robin used to be given to every visitor. In the house, which was restored sixty years ago, is still to be seen the Babes' parlour. Among other beautiful rooms is the Spanish room, with a magnificent representation of the Spanish Armada; while the Adam and Eve bedroom has a quaintly-coloured ceilling, representing the Garden of Eden. George, third Lord Walsingham, and his wife, who was a Miss Methuen, were burnt to death in their house in Hartley Street in April, 1831.

According to the *Vossische Zeitung*, Generals Kaulbars Grippenberg, Rennenkampf, and Bilderling have each challenged General Kuropatkin to fight a duel owing to the attacks made on them in his recently published book on the Russo-Japanese War

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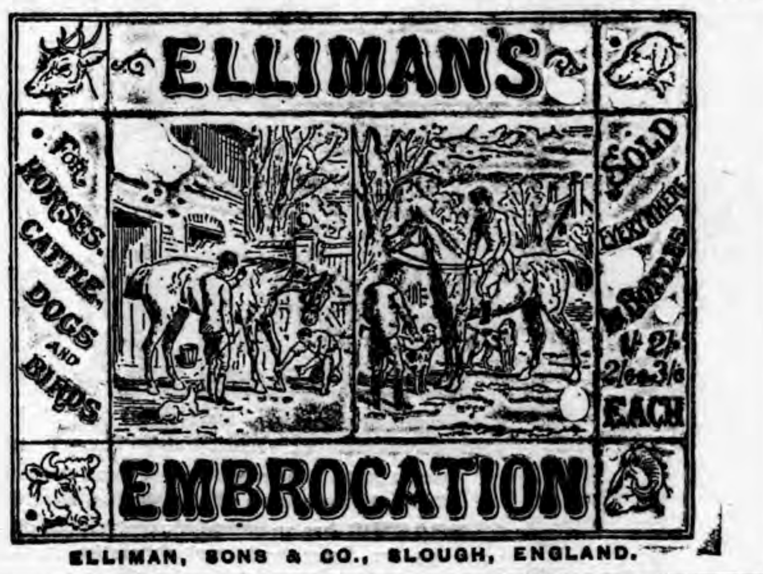
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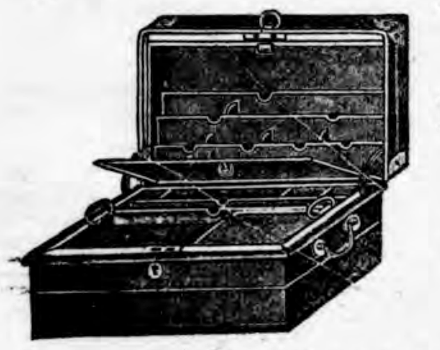

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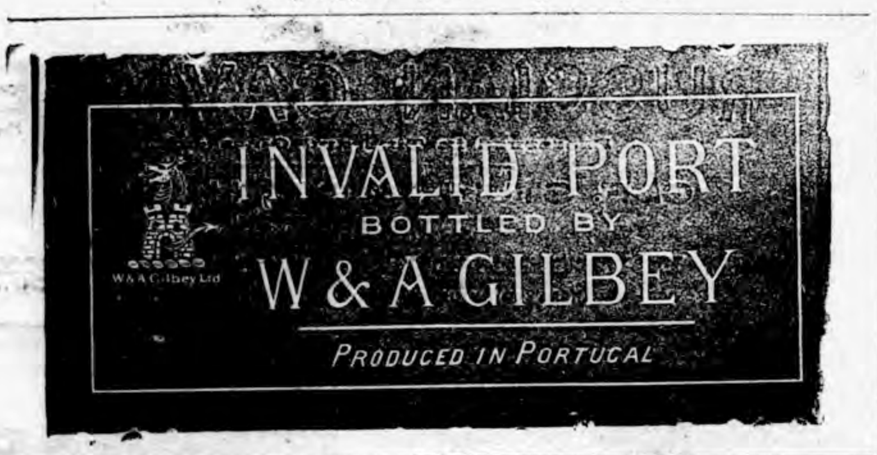

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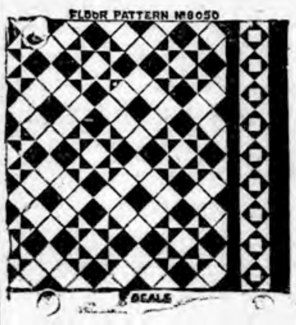

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Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Brequet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.

PRICES.

LADIES—Open face, Silver	... ...	Rs.	95
„ „ Gold	... ...	„	260
„ ½ Hunting, Silver	... ...	„	95
„ „ Gold	... ...	„	270
„ Hunting, Silver	... ...	„	95
„ „ Gold	... ...	„	265
GENTS.—Open face, Silver	... ...	Rs.	95
„ „ Gold	... ...	„	350
„ ½ Hunting, Silver	... ...	„	110
„ „ Gold	... ...	„	380
„ Hunting, Silver	... ...	„	105
„ „ Gold	... ...	„	375

These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

Gents' Watch. View of Movement.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

The Watchmakers of Western India,
BOMBAY & POONA.

By Special Warrant Purveyors to H.M. The KING

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CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, LTD.

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
PICKLES.
SOUPS,
JAMS, JELLIES,
POTTED MEATS,
MALT VINEGAR.

AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRIN'S
Worcestershire Sauce

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc.; also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE —AND— SUPPLIED DIRECT TO

H.M. The Queen of Greece
H.I.H. The Grand Duchess George of Russia
H.R.H. Princess Hohenlohe
H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Greece
H.H. Princess Windischgraetz
H.R.H. The Duchess of Sparta
H.I.H. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin
H.I.H. Prince George of Greece
H.I.H. Princess di Sipino
Princess Anna Hohenlohe, &c.

H.R.H. Princess Marie of Greece writes :—"Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, 'Harlene,' for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction."

MRS. LANGTRY writes: "Previous to using 'Harlene' my hair had become brittle, and was falling off. I have used your preparation daily for eighteen months, and my hair is quite restored. I cannot recommend 'Harlene' too highly."

H.I.H. The Grand Duchess George of Russia writes: "Please send at once six bottles of 'Harlene,' the same as formerly sent to H.I.H. when Princess Marie of Greece."

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

I had a little husband no bigger than my thumb
I put him in a pint pot and there I bade him drum
I gave him Grimault's Syrup to cure his dreadful cold
For everybody tells me it is worth its weight in gold

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, and BRONCHITIS.

FOR

COUGHS & COLDS

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"LINSEED COMPOUND"
TRADE MARK
OF
KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED ANISEED ETC
OF 35 YEARS PROVEN EFFICACY

"LINSEED COMPOUND" is a reliable old English home remedy. It softens hard phlegm, permitting it to be expectorated without strain, soothing the membranes and allaying the irritation so commonly experienced. There is nothing to equal it. Of all Chemists throughout the Empire.

Strongly recommended by Medical Men.

Icilma

Natural Beauty is the perfection of Beauty. The exquisite Icilma Specialities restore the skin to its natural purity and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Fluor Cream is entirely different to all other preparations for it contains neither oil, grease, animal fat, nor harmful salts but owes its wonderful beautifying powers to the well-known Icilma Natural Water.

Icilma Fluor Cream is a snowy deliciously perfumed cream; it cleanses, cools and softens the skin; it prevents roughness, redness and sunburn; it cannot grow hair. For preserving the dainty tints of the complexion and preventing the objectionable "shine" when warm it is unequalled. To men it is a soothing delight after shaving. The delightful sense of freshness which its unique natural elements impart and its soothing healing action render it a necessity to all who wish to preserve a natural complexion in hot or variable climates. Invaluable against Prickly Heat and Insect Bites.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

The British Medical Journal says:
"Benger's Food has *by its excellence* established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S Food

for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD with milk forms a dainty, delicious, and most easily digested cream. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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SUPPLEMENT.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1907.

TELEGRAMS.

HAIL STORM AT CALCUTTA.

Much Damage Done.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA MARCH 13.

Last evening's hail and thunder storm was very severe to the north of Calcutta. Chandarnagore and the Hughli both suffered considerably and the mills on either side of the river had their glass skylights broken and shops were flooded with rain water.

ANOTHER SHIPPING DISASTER.

S. S. "Barak" Capsized.

FEARED LOSS OF LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

A telegram, dated Comilla, March 13th, states that, it is reported that the steamer "Barak," plying between Akhaura and Brahmanbaria capsized in the river last night at 12 o'clock about three miles from Brahmanbaria during a severe storm. The Traffic Manager for Chittagong and three officers have proceeded to the spot in a country boat. Loss of life is feared, but no details are so far available.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Insolvency Bill to be Amended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Friday, 15th instant, the Hon'ble Mr. Rielfaros will move that the Report of the Select Committee, on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvency in British India as administered by the courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency towns and town of Rangoon be taken into consideration and that the Bill as amended be passed.

CAPT. SAWYER MAULED BY A PANTHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

Advices from Chitral give some details of the unfortunate accident to Captain Sawyer, the Assistant Commandant of the Chitral Scouts.

It appears that on the 22nd February, while out shooting, he wounded a panther and followed it up. The beast charged, seizing him by the left elbow and then by the right leg. As it was dragging him down the hill Mehtar Jao Bahram Khan attacked the panther most pluckily with a dagger whereupon it left Captain Sawyer and sprang at the Mehtar Jao, who in avoiding the spring was slightly wounded in the shoulder, He managed however to stab the animal again as it passed him and then seizing a gun shot it at close quarters. Unfortunately before medical aid could reach Captain Sawyer mortification of the elbow had set in and the left arm has had to be amputated from the shoulder.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

Five Persons Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

A serious accident occurred at Dhanbaid Station yesterday when a Special conveying the Rajah of Leitchipore collided with a string of wagons which were being shunted. Five passengers were injured.

SPORTING NEWS.

UMBALLA POLO.

Subalterns' Tournament Semi-finals.

NASTY ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, MARCH 12.

Owing to heavy wet weather yesterday the Subalterns' Polo Tournament could not be played and the four games fixed for the opening day, for exhausting all the first ties, were played off this forenoon on the new Polo Grounds which are perhaps the best in India. Among the eight teams which entered, and all of which played to-day, the Royal Dragoons were conspicuously absent to the great disappointment of their friends, especially as the Regiment has a very strong Subaltern team.

There was a very large attendance who were rewarded with the spectacle of some very good play and closely fought out games. The weather was very windy and a heavy dust haze filled the atmosphere. Four games were played, two at a time, on the adjoining grounds. One of the first two games was between the 15th Hussars—Messrs. Barry, Curtis, Charrington, the Hon'ble Bingham (back); and the 17th Lancers—Messrs. Parbury, Rhodes, Lyne Evans, Lockett (back). The Umpires were Majors Campbell and Hobson.

The Hussars had much the best of this very strenuous game. The Lancers are yet a green team and they in consequence suffered defeat, the Hussars winning by 11 goals and 7 subsidiaries to 1 goal.

The corresponding game was between the 10th Royal Hussars—the Hon'ble A. Annesley, Messrs. Palmes, Palmer, Chaplin (back); and the 12th Lancers' "B" team—Messrs Manning, Bryant, Maydon, Ollivant (back); with Majors Clifton Brown and Lecky as Umpires.

The strong combination of the Hussars quite overmatched the juvenile representatives of the Lancers though, indeed, Ollivant played a splendid game. The 10th Hussars won by 7 goals and 2 subsidiaries to 1 subsidiary.

Of the next series of games, one was between the Royal Horse Artillery—Messrs Scarlett, Usher, Roberts, Lascelles (back); and the 3rd Hussars—Messrs Grubb, Dobie, Leney, and Burge (back). The Umpires were Colonel Rivett-Carnac and Major Hobson.

This was the most level and closely fought game of the afternoon. The two backs, Lascelles and Burge played splendidly, doing grand work, and at the close the Hussars, favoured by fortune, won by 1 goal and 3 subsidiaries to 1 goal.

The remaining game was between the Carabiniers—Messrs Webster, Kidd, Kennard and Gwyer (back); and the 12th Lancers' "A" Team—Messrs Badger. R. Wood, Reynold and Truman (back.) The Umpires were Majors Campbell and Lecky.

The Carabiniers began very well and in the early chukker gave cause for concern to the Lancers' friends, and did not begin to score till the third chukker. Ultimately their good combination told in their favour and they practically had the upper hand of their rivals. Yet it was a good game to watch, and at the conclusion of full time the Lancers' senior team won by 3 goals and 2 subsidiaries to 1 goal and 2 subsidiaries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, MARCH 13.

Two games in the Semi-finals in the Subalterns' Polo Tournament were set down to be played this afternoon and a very large gathering of all Umballa Society, embracing hosts of visitors who have come in for the Race Meeting and the Polo Tournament, assembled on the ground from an early hour in the expectation of witnessing two well contested games between four very popular teams.

The first of these between the 10th Hussars and 15th Hussars was played off first and came fully up to the public expectations, but the second one between the 3rd Hussars and 12th Lancers "A" team had barely begun when a very unfortunate and ugly accident occurred. Mr. Burge's pony came down with him, and though the pony got up and cantered away Mr. Burge lay motionless and unconscious. It was found he had sustained a concussion. He was at once conveyed to hospital where he is bound to have the best of attention. The doctors are hopeful.

As the 3rd Hussars, who have ever been unfortunate in their ventures in the Polo field, had no fifth man present they scratched from the game.

The sympathy of every one is with the youngster of the team and with the regiment.

As mentioned, opening gome was between the representatives of the two regiments whose picked players gave us such a splendid display of polo in the final for Inter.—Regimental Tournament at Meerut last week.

The teams were constituted as follows:—

10th Royal Hussars—Hon'ble A. Annesley, Messrs. Palmes, Palmer and Chaplin (back)

15th King's Hussars—Messrs. Burry, Curtis, Charrington and Hon'ble D. Bingham (back).

Umpires— Majors Lecky and Hobson.

It will be noticed that three of the 10th Hussars belong to their Inter-regimental teams, while their other man is no novice and played excellently as back-stop.

The fifteenth had two of their regular Team who played splendidly from first to last. The other two, and though giving promise of eventually upholding the polo reputation of their regiment, are yet in the embryo stage and thus the 15th Team was not on all fours with the 10th quartette, still the two teams provided a very level well contested game.

They got a subsidiary early in the first chukker and in the second the 10th had two runs to the 15th's flags but scoring was averted. In both these chukkres were witnessed very sticky play. The character of the game improved in the third chukker when there was more free hitting and galopping. The 10th got two goals in quick succession. The fourth chukker witnessed equally animated play, the 15th scoring a goal and the 10th adding two minor points to their score. The fifth chukker was very hotly contested, the bout being distinguished for the repeated scrimmages in various parts of the ground, and at the close the 10th scored their third subsidiary. In the very brief time left for the sixth and last chukkers the 15th got a subsidiary, and on call of time the 10th Hussars were left winners by 2 goals, 3 subsidiaries to 1 goal, 2 subsidiaries.

After a brief interval the other two teams entered the arena. They were the 3rd King's Hussars—Messrs. Grubb, Dobie, Bury, and Burge (back), and the 12th Royal Lancers "A." Team—Messrs. Badger, R. Wood, Reynolds, and Truman (back). The game had not progressed a minute when the accident to Mr. Burge related above occurred. The 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers play off the finals on Friday.

SECUNDERABAD FOOTBALL.

First Round.

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 13.

The Secunderabad Football Tournament commenced to-day on the Maidan, when the Manchesters were beaten by the 13th Hussars' "A" team by one goal to nil.

NEW RUPEE LOAN.

Three Crores for Railways and Irrigation Works.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

During the coming year 1907-08 the Government of India propose to raise a Rupee Loan of three crores of rupees for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works.

They reserve to themselves full liberty to vary the amount now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.

Visit of Inspection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser, Mr. Allen, Chairman of the Corporation, and Messrs. Carlyle and Macintosh, Secretaries, Bengal Government and Mr. Pfeiffer, Manager of the Tramway Company, went for a long inspection circular trip over the tramway system. They travelled in the special car originally built for the Prince of Wales.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY 12TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 16TH MARCH 1907.

The Goodwood Plate — 5 furlongs

Killua	10·12	Koko	8·3	Mulisen	7·5
Posco	9·13	Vocalist	8·2	Gnnner	7·1
Metal Maid	9·8	Admiral Crichton	8	Maraschino	7
Projecture	8·11	Rustile	8	Epitome	6·13
Palindrome	8·10	Royalist	7·12	Sebakwe late Abderdeen	6·11
Premerale	8·8	Rossi	7·10	Jubilant	6·10
Adelaide	8·3	Flotsam	7·6	Harpist	6·8

If top weight accepting be under 9·10 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

The Lanowli Plate — 1¼ mile.

Precious	9·12	Bendigo	8·2	Makhool	7·12
Hampstead	9·1	Berlin	8·2	Hadhur	7·12
Egypt	8·11	Rummah	8·1	Oriental	7·11
Young Kohinoor	8·10	Vasco	8·1	Nooman	7·10
				King Cobweb	7·6
Soheil	8·10	Mooreed	8		
Ajax	8·7	Young Cardigan	7·13	Sugger	6·10
				Panala 11	6·8

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

Little Arab Plate — 6 furlongs.

Ashroff	9·12	Madras	8·2	Sahoon	7·10
Vasco	9·9	Emir	8·2	Sugger	7·9
Nooman	9·3	Royal Red	8·1	Highborn	7·8
Spearmint	9	Meerjan	8	Nowplus	7·6
Vedas	8·13	Salanic	8	Sir Lawrence	7·5
Mumbra	8·11	Wadi	7·13	Rufus	7·4
Multiform	8·9	Pilot	7·13	Sabah	7·3
Mudlool	8·7	Recruit	7·12	Solicitor	7·1
Antica	8·4	Florizel	7·12	Salbook	7·0
Caravan	8·3	Settler	7·11	Namdar	6·12
				Dhaman	6·9

If top weight accepting be under 9·10 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

Selling Handicap — 1 mile.

Shotover	9·3	Freelance	8·10	Saenfoin	7·3
Rossi	9·0	Blue Blood	7·7		

Nursery Handicap — 5 furlongs.

Spearmint	9·12	Fakhri	8·4	Amood	7·9
YoungLomond	9·5	Moscow	8·4	Narcissus	7·9
Anee	9·3	Little Sanaya	8·3	Zir	7·8
Slanic	9·2	Turner	8·3	Engine	7·8
Squire	9·0	Mirdas	8·3	Huzza	7·8
Madrid	8·13	Meedhri	8·1	Young Kelah	7·7
Rackhan	8·12	Rocksalt	8·0	Mufrud	7·7
Meerjan	8·11	Anchor	7·13	Robert Macaire	7·6
Purvez	8·11	Tadil	7·13		
Parthiv	8·10	Laced	7·13	Sib	7·5
Thuyyar	8·8	Toy	7·12	Kabil	7·4
Makbul	8·7	Sunshine	7·12	Chumchuman	7·2
Advancement	8·6	Basheer	7·12	Faweos	7·2
Gafal	8·6	Matlik	7·10	Happy Land	7·1
Express	6	Dumra	7·10	Namo	7·0
Caroon	8·5	Farce	7·10	Scipio	6·13
Maharaja	8·4	Fattehkhan	7·9	Harcourt	6·10

If top weight accepting be under 9·10 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 13 March 1907.

MADRAS WINTER RACES.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 13.

In the first day of the Winter Meeting of the Madras Races, the favourites won four races out of five.

WINNERS.

MYSORE PLATE.

P. Hannyngton's Advance .... Owner

H. H. KUMARIKA SAHEBA OF VIZIANAGRAM'S PLATE.

L. Joyce's Fortunatus .... W. Alford

SREE GODAGIRI'S PLATE.

P. Hannyngton's Black Knight................ Thompson

SUBSTITUTED LEMDA PLATE.

Captain G. Jackson's Hail-fellow .... Robertson

THE DHARAKOLTA PLATE,

C. E. Tayleur's Marechal Neil.................. Robertson

NOVICES' POLO TOURNAMENT.

Semi-Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 13.

The Semi-finals of the Novices' Polo Tournament was played off to-day on the new ground. The Royal Artillery first met the 13th Hussars "A" team and after an exceedingly fast and exciting game beat them by 5 goals, 2 subsidiaries to 3 goals only.

The second game between the 33rd Cavalry and 14th Hussars (Bangalore) ended in favour of the former by 3 goals, 1 subsidiary to 1 goal;

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETING.

THE FINLAY MILLS.

THE second ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Finlay Mills, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices, Chartered Bank Buildings, Mr J. L. Symons, chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The directors, in their report, stated :—The main buildings of your spining mill are in course of erection, and the contractors are sanguine that these will be completed within the contract time. Plans for the weaving shed have been prepared and the work of building will shortly be begun. An order for 600 Looms and preparatory machinery has been placed with Messrs. W. Dickinson & Sons, who are well known makers of weaving machinery. Your Directors, after very careful consideration, have decided that your mills should b driven by electricity generated by Diesel Oil Engines. Contracts have accordingly been placed with the Diesel Engine Company for two engines of Messrs. Sulzer Bros.' make, and with the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for the necessary Generators and Motors. This will be the first installation of its kind in India, and your Directors have every reason to believe it will prove efficient and economical. Mr. W. L. Dunlop, on return from Europe, was re-elected a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Leslie Crawford resigning. This appointment you are requested to confirm. Under clause 93 of the Articles of Association, Sir Sassoon David. Kt., and Mr. Shapoorji Burjorji Broacha retire from the office of Directors, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

In moving the adoption of the Directors' Report and the accounts to 31st December 1906, the Chairman made the following remarks :—At our First Ordinary General Meeting held on 26th September last, we reported that the Blow Boom and Spinning machinery had been ordered from Messrs Lord and Messrs Tweedale and Omalley respectively. An advance has taken place in the price of machinery since we placed this order, so it is a matter for congratulation that it was given out in good time. As you will see from the report now before the Meeting contract for 600 looms and preparatory machinery has been placed with Messrs Wm. Dickinson and Sons. You will further note that we have decided. to drive the Mill by electricity generated by Diesel Oil Engines and contracts have been made accordingly The plant will consist of two 400 brakes Horse Power Engines, arranged for Direct Coupled Alternating Generators of High voltage. The motors will be attached to the line shafts in the various departments. Tempting as The Hydro Electric Power scheme is,we could not wait for its completion. We decided, therefore, to get our power from Diesel Oil Engines thus avoiding the expense of steam machinery as also the cost of a chimney stack and large tank. The first cost of this scheme of driving will be about the same as steam. In the working, however, the saving will be considerable. The motors have all been designed and arranged to run at a voltage that will be possible to couple them up to the cables of the proposed Bombay Hydro Electric Syndicate, provided they can offer current at a lesser cost than that generated by the "Diesel" Engines. But we are advised that the cost of generating by using Oil Engines is likely to be as cheap as power from the Hydro Electric Company. Should this not prove the case we can sell our oil engines. In the event of this being done our position should be alright, as we shall not have comparatively valueless steam engine and Boilers to dispose of and also a useless chimney stack and tank on our hands. Ours will, we believe, be the first cotton mill in India having an electric drive. Many of you will, I trust, live to see the day when Electric Power will be in general use amongst Bombay Mills. Thus doing away with the smoke nuisance, Gentlemen, when going in for an investment like you have done in the case of the Finlay Mills—patience is necessary. The Directors and Agents will do all in their power to push everything along, as we are all anxious to make a start. I have every confidence that success is before us. We have really carried one good dividend already in the value of our land. We own about 50,000 square yards, which cost us something less than Rs. 2-4 per square yard. The land is level and situated almost in the heart of the mill district of Bombay. I have no hesitation in saying that it is worth fully double what we paid for it.

The directors' report and audited accounts approved and adopted. The appointment of Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop as a director in place of Mr. Leslie Crawford was confirmed. Sir Sassoon David and Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Bhroacha were re-appointed directors. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were appointed auditors. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BOMBAY FLOUR MILL COMPANY.

The twenty-fourth general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Marine Street, Sir Sassoon David presiding.

The directors, in their report, stated : As they anticipated in their last report business has been of a more satisfactory nature this year. The accounts show a Profit of Rs. 2,37,873-12-2, of which Rs. 18,000 have already been distributed as an 'interim' dividend for the half-year ended 30th June. Of the remaining Rs. 2,19,873-12-2, the Directors have transferred to depreciation account Rs. 1,00,000 to reserve Fund account Rs. 68,000 and propose to pay a second dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share absorbing Rs. 86,000 to pay a bonus to the staff Rs. 3,500, Rs. 2,07,500 and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 12,373-12-2 to New Year's Account. The Directors considered it necessary to substantially strengthen the Depreciation and Reserve Fund as the result of the previous 2 years had not permitted to add to these funds. The Company's property above plinths, machinery and stocks are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 10,81,200 for A and B Mills, and Rs. 5,02,800 for C Mill and Rs. 2,30,000 at Railway Termini and Godowns. Sir Sassoon David and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., retire from the Board by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an Auditor for the year 1907 and fix his remuneration.

The report and audited accounts were adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, free of income tax, for the half year ending 31st December 1906, was declared. Sir Sasson David and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. A. E. Fergusson & Co. were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 400 per annum.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday to confirm a special resolution passed at the meeting held on the 27th ultimo. Sir Harkissondas Naratumdas, Chairman of the Board, presided. The special resolution referred to, was duly confirmed ; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of the Share-holders of the above Company was held yesterday morning at the registered office of the Company at "Bella Vista" Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Chairman of the board of Directors, presiding. The following extracts are taken from the Directors' report

The 13th audited balance-sheet, and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1906, showing a net profit for the year of Rs. 5,19,171-8-2 which with the previous balance of Rs. 3,426-14-6, amount to Rs. 5,22,598-6-8. Out of this amount as you are aware the directors have declared and paid a 16th "ad interim" dividend, for the half-year ending 30th June 1906, on 2,800 shares at Rs. 40/- (forty) per share absorbing Rs. 1,12,000 and have transferred to Engine and machinery deterioration fund account Rs. 1,11,223-2-7; to repairs fund account 46,606-8-2 ; to reserve fund account 54,000, and to equalization of dividend account, Rs. 54,000 ; total Rs. 3,77,29-10-9.leaving a net balance of Rs. 1,44,768-11-11. Out of this amount your directors recommend you to declare a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 45/- per share, absorbing Rs. 1,26,000/- and to carry forward Rs. 18,768-11-11 to this year's Account.

The director's Report and Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ending 31st December 1906 were adopted and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 45 per share was declared.

Mr. C. N. Wadia, one of your directors, resigned from the Board in the early part of last year. The directors accepted his resignation with regret, and in doing so, wished to place on record the valuable advice and services he had rendered to this Company as a director and a member of the Firm of the Agents since the commencement of the Mills. The appointment of Mr. H. C. Wright, Hon. Mr. H. E. Proctor and Mr. R. N. Wadia as additional directors was confirmed. Messrs. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, and William Reid who retire by rotation were re-elected directors. Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co., were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE "LAVER" HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Semi-Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 13.

In the Semi-Finals of the "Laver" Hockey Cup last evening, the combined team of the Rajputs and Pioneers faced the Secunderabad Gymkhana, and really a splendid match was witnessed. The combined men seemed to have had matters to themselves in the first half, Manson, Maturin and Skinner managing one goal each, whilst the Gymkhana scored nil.

In the second half the Gymkhana, by dint of exceptionally skilled play, their combined moves working like a clock, commenced and maintained a vigorous attack. Conry and Yates, supported by Minniken and Ward, had some excellent work to cope with on the right wing, also shining frequently.

By call of time the Gymkhana had equalized, their third goal being put in by Yates after a scrimmage in front of the goal just in the nick of time.

Score :—Three all.

Ten minutes extra, each way, was ordered, and in this time the Gymkhana made rings round their opponents and scored another three goals, making their total six to the Combined's three.

Conry, Minniken and Yates shot goals each for the Gymkhana.

Colonel Brooking and Officers of the 61st Pioneers were "At Home," with their Band in attendance.

There were thousands of spectators present and intense enthusiasm prevailed.

LADY MINTO GOING HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, accompanied by the Ladies Eileen and Ruby Elliot, the Hon'ble Esmond Elliot, and Captain T. H. R. Bulkeley, will leave Howrah to morrow evening at 7 15 p.m. for Bombay *en route* Home.

CAPTAIN E. B. Knox, R. A. M. C., is granted eight months' leave on private affairs.